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KOREA TODAY

NO. 49

1960

U.S. CLUMSY TACTICS

Historical Truth

Rising From Ashes

Solidarity with Algeria

EAST ASIAN

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↑ Premier Kim Il Sung receiving the members of the Delegation of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic

→ The Delegation of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic is accorded rousing welcome in Pyongyang



A joint communique of the Government Delegation of the D.P.R.K. and the Delegation of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic was signed on May 12

↓ in Pyongyang



KOREA TODAY

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CONTENTS

We Condemn U.S. Aggressive Acts	4
Evil Cause Must Be Uprooted	9
U.S. Clumsy Tactics	11
KIM SANG KUL: June 25—Ten Years Ago	13
Historical Truth	15
U.S. Wrecked Summit Talks	19
Japan-U.S. Military Alliance Denounced	21
UM EUI JAI: Industrial Aid to Agriculture	23
Deep Solicitude to the Younger Generation	26
Solidarity With Algeria	28
KIM SEUNG HYUNG: Closer Unity of the Afro-Asian People	29
Rising From Ashes	35
CHOI CHUN SOO: Colonial Dependency of South Korean Economy	42
ALAN WINNINGTON: U.S. in a Dilemma	46
U.S. Savage Acts Must Be Curbed	49
A Mountain Village Goes Over to Socialism	50
Wonsan Under Reconstruction	52
KIM SUNG HWAN: On South Korean Situation	54
Korean National Peace Congress	57
Chronicle of Uprising in South Korea	58
Stamps of Korea	62



*Korean painting "Children"
by Rim Ki Taik*

WE CONDEMN

U. S. AGGRESSIVE ACTS

THE occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their frenzied war policy are constantly menacing peace in Korea and the Far East.

In total disregard of the unanimous desire of the entire people in the North and South to enjoy a happy life in a united land the U.S. imperialists are hampering the peaceful unification of Korea. They have all along indulged in war provocations, turning South Korea into an atomic war base for another war.

Such situation created in South Korea has naturally aroused the apprehension of all the sober-minded people who treasure peace. Only by consolidating peace in Korea and by solving the Korean question in a peaceful way, will it be possible to preserve peace in the Far East.

The U.S. imperialists are the most vicious foes of peace and the sworn enemy of the Korean people.

U.S. aggression against Korea started long ago.

From 1860 on these wolves in human disguise have been running wild massacring the Korean people, plundering the natural resources, destroying the precious fruits of labour gained by the Korean people.

History tells us that the American imperialists who outdid the Japanese imperialists in cruelty have no equal in barbarity.

In 1866, American pirates on board the S.S. "Sherman" sailed up the Taidong River to Pyongyang. The gallant Koreans sent the ship to the bottom of the river.

Two years later in 1868, the American gangs sneaked into Duksan County in Choongchung Province to dig out treasures from the tomb of Prince Namyun. The enraged people drove out the armed bandits. Subsequently they attempted to invade Korea many times.

The defeat of Japanese imperialism by the heroic Soviet troops in 1945 opened the path for the Korean people to liberate from colo-

nial tyranny. But their interests clashed with the sinister plans of the U.S. imperialists.

In 1945 the U.S. army landed in South Korea and divided the country into two parts, the North and South. The U.S. set up Military Government which denied any sign of democratic movement. They blocked the way to the peaceful unification of the country. They pursued the policy of enslaving the Korean people and conquering North Korea by armed force. In June 1950, they unleashed an aggressive war which lasted for three years.

Who is it that has created such an abnormal situation in which Koreans have been prevented even from exchanging letters with each other for 15 years? Who is it that has turned South Korea into a stifling dark land, and hurled the South Korean people into an abyss of poverty and non-rights? Who is it that caused the tragic events in South Korea, and allowed the puppet South Korean police and army to suppress the people who have risen up for the rights to existence and freedom? The answer is only too clear.

U.S. New Move

Fifteen years of fascist rule by the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rheeites brought the people's patience to an end. The heroic struggle of the South Korean people demanding a new policy, a new society and a new life has continued for three months. Their struggle has heralded the collapse of the colonial plundering policy of the U.S. imperialists, shaking their ruling system to its very foundation.

Frightened by this, U.S. imperialists have mobilized the puppet armed police and army to suppress the demonstrators with brutal ferocity.

In a desperate attempt to cope with the situation, the U.S. imperialists selected a new

puppet, Huh Chung, trying to allay public resentment by backstage manoeuvres. Harping on the same string of the U.S. imperialists. Huh Chung painstakingly sought out such empty words as the "change of the government policy" or "political reform."

However, under the U.S. occupation regime and its colonial fascist ruling apparatus any "change" or "reform" is little different from Syngman Rhee's policy.

From the outset, Huh Chung loudly proclaimed that his government would "maintain the closer economic and military co-operation" with the United States and "pursue an anti-Communist policy even more positively." This means that Huh Chung's government is a new puppet loyal to U.S. imperialism.

A new plot cooked up by the U.S. imperialists and its new puppet has already been revealed in all its nakedness. That is clearly evidenced by the bill of "responsible cabinet system" submitted to the puppet parliament.

Says the "bill for Amendments to the Constitution": "The people have the right to enjoy freedom of speech, the press, assembly and association... but if necessary, it can be restricted by the law."

This is "freedom" under the "responsible cabinet system!"

So long as the stooges of Syngman Rhee remain in the "National Assembly," nothing new would come from the amendments to the heinous "Constitution" of Syngman Rhee.

It should be perfectly clear that the U.S. imperialists now intend to save their tottering political domination by placating the people by the "revision of Constitution" on the one hand and on the other by new reprisals against the people.

The U.S. imperialists answer the demands of the South Korean people for freedom and democracy with jail and gallows.

From the very moment they installed Huh Chung in office, the U.S. imperialists have been manipulating him to trumpet the hackneyed call for "combat communism," and have been doing their utmost to stifle ruthlessly even the slightest expression of free will on the pretense of "combating communism."

In South Korea, people who distribute handbills calling for "peaceful unification of the country," "release of political prisoners," or "punishment of the men answerable for the unfair elections"—just demands of the

people—are arrested and jailed on the charge of "espionage activity," while the political parties and public organizations which demand political freedom and democracy are suppressed on the charge of "Red organization" or "the infiltration of communist agents."

When the political parties and public organizations, which were forcibly dissolved, outlawed or persecuted during the time Syngman Rhee was in office, demanded that their legal activity should be guaranteed, Huh Chung clique declared that "registration of pro-communist political parties is in contravention of the state policy and the Constitution." The new U.S. puppet Huh Chung clique, like their predecessor Syngman Rhee, charge the man advocating "peaceful unification" with "high treason."

On May 7 when the leaders of the former "Korean Independence Party," "National Independence League," "Socialist Party," "Labouring People's Party," "Progressive Party" and the representatives of the "Democratic Reformist Party," "Democratic Socialist Party," "Independent Workers' and Peasants' Party" and the "Nationalist Democratic Socialist Party" gathered for a meeting in Seoul to discuss the inauguration of a "Reformist League," the martial law command broke up the meeting by armed force.

In the past ten odd years, the Syngman Rhee clique had labeled the political parties which were not to their liking as "pro-communist," and brutally suppressed the activities of these political parties and arrested, jailed and slaughtered the people associated with them.

In the years from 1955 to 1959, the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique wantonly arrested and jailed more than 811,700 innocent people, and in 1958-59 they banned 150 periodicals.

Syngman Rhee is kicked out, but the vicious laws are left intact, bringing uneasiness and fear to the people.

According to South Korean news agencies the National Assembly is busy with discussing new bills which aim only to deceive the people by pretending as if they are going to take some "measures" for ensuring "political freedom" and "democracy."

For instance, the "draft amendments" to the "State Security Law," which were enforced for oppressing the people, show that

all important clauses and provisions are not considered.

The U.S. imperialists induced the Syngman Rhee puppet government to enforce the fascist laws such as the military government Ordinances Nos. 55 and 88. Dissatisfied with this, they fabricated the "State Security Law" in December 1948 and revised it several times. According to the "Revised State Security Law," which was passed in December 1958, any one who is opposed to the Syngman Rhee clique is liable to be sentenced to life imprisonment or death under false charge of being a "spy," and freedom of speech and the press is completely denied.

No trace of freedom and democracy is found in South Korea which the U.S. imperialists so loudly advertised as the "shop-window of democracy and freedom."

The South Korean people know through the present uprisings that the American-styled "freedom" and "democracy" are the signboard for covering their unprecedented barbarous colonial rule.

Referring to the popular uprising in South Korea the English paper *Scotsman* said that the day has gone when "anti-Communist" tactics could be used to suppress the people.

The *Kyodo Tsushin* of Japan said that this time even Syngman Rhee avoided carefully his favorite phrase: "All demonstrations and events in South Korea were backed by Communists." He had to admit that he could no longer deceive the people.

Huh Chung clique who took over the fascist ruling machinery are blaring the trumpet of "anti-Communism" more noisily than Syngman Rhee did. They should remember what fate was in store for Syngman Rhee who was praised by the U.S. imperialists as the "world No. 1 anti-communist fighter."

As long as the U.S. imperialists remain in South Korea and the fascist ruling machinery exist, the South Korean people cannot extricate themselves from a state of slavery.

It is only too clear that U.S. imperialists cannot maintain for a moment their colonial rule over South Korea without suppressing and strangling freedom and democratic rights of the South Korean people.

Under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists, the Huh Chung clique are pretending to take measures for the improvement in the economic situation, only to deceive the peo-

ple who are eager to get rid of unemployment and poverty.

They say they can rectify the economic dislocation by intensifying "economic co-operation" with the U.S. and making "better use of the U.S. aid." We have learned from the past history that the U.S. aid brings economic catastrophe.

The total bankruptcy of economy, the wretched living conditions of the South Korean people in 4,000 years, millions of unemployed and foodless peasants roaming about the streets—all this is the outcome of the colonial predatory policy of the U.S. imperialists.

The so-called "aid" given by the U.S. imperialists to South Korea under the "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defence Treaty," "ROK-U.S. Agreement on Economic Co-ordination," "Agreement of ROK-U.S. Joint Board of Economic Reconstruction and Financial Stabilization" and "ROK-U.S. Treaty of Friendship, Trade and Navigation," served to enslave the South Korean people. Through the "ROK-U.S. Joint Economic Board," the U.S. imperialists hold all major branches of economy, playing the role of masters of the country.

Even the South Korean paper *Sanur Kyungje Shinmoon* points out that the economy of South Korea is a model of colonial economy.

Under the guise of so-called "aid" the U.S. imperialists granted South Korea a total of 2,493 million dollars in 1945-58, but on the other hand they plundered raw materials and seized land and buildings amounting to 4,280 million dollars.

The "aid" of the United States is like that of a wolf in a lamb's skin. Even the South Korean magazine *Free World* (May issue of 1958) wrote: "The more U.S. dollars pour into South Korea the sooner the Republic of Korea will collapse."

Commenting on the miserable situation of the South Korean people caused by economic bankruptcy, even a U.S. Catholic co-operation organization pointed out in its statement of May 6 that South Korea, now facing the three difficult problems of food, clothing and housing, finds itself in the most dire straits in Asia.

Even the South Korean paper *Tonga Ilbo* wrote in an editorial of May 1, 1960 that the twelve-years' Syngman Rhee regime has

driven South Korea into a grave situation, thanks to the U.S. "aid."

Facts prove that so long as the U.S. imperialists occupy South Korea and pursue their colonial enslavement policy, the present economic situation in South Korea can by no means be improved.

There is no way out for South Korea but to terminate the colonial rule of the U.S. and rely on the mighty economic forces of the northern part of the Republic.

Not long ago, a Mexican newspaper wrote commenting on the sharp contrast between North and South Korea: "The political and economic situation of South Korea which is supposed to enjoy 'freedom,' 'democracy' and free enterprise is in a wretched plight. Differences between North and South Korea are tremendous. North Korea has really made a miraculous progress in the domains of education, public health and industry."

Now the northern part of the Republic under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea has been transformed into an industrial-agricultural country with a powerful self-supporting economic base. The northern part with mighty heavy-industrial and light-industrial bases is producing in abundance all products necessary for the development of the national economy and for the promotion of the people's welfare. In the North conditions are provided for the entire people to lead a happy and prosperous life.

South Korea—once a granary of Korea—has been turned into a land of chronic famine. Contrary to this, in North Korea all fields have been irrigated and electrification is completed in the main and mechanization of farming is making headway. Consequently, North Korea has been turned into a land yielding rich crops knowing no crop failures.

In contrast to South Korea where schooling is beyond the reach of so many poor children, in North Korea one-fourth of the population enjoys free education in the schools of various levels. North Korea has become a civilized thriving country. Compulsory middle school education has been enforced first in Asia.

Unlike the dire situation in South Korea where a great number of people are dying, because they are unable to afford medicine, in the northern part of the Republic all the people receive free medical care.

All these are the firm wherewithal for re-

habilitating the ruined South Korean economy and stabilizing and improving the deteriorated living of the South Korean people.

Pointing out that from the first the economic plan drawn up by the Rhee government was illusionary for it separated South Korea from North Korea which is rich in natural resources and hydro-electric power, the English newspaper *Scotsman* commented in its article of May 4 that only the unification of the North and South would ensure a stabilized economy in South Korea.

The establishment of economic relations between the North and South is the demand arising from the actual life of the Korean people.

Proceeding from the noble compatriotic love and national duty, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic which are deeply concerned about the situation of the South Korean people have advanced time and again proposals for establishing the economic relations between the North and South. Especially in connection with the present situation created in South Korea the Joint Conference of Leaders of the Political Parties and Social Organizations held on April 27 in Pyongyang called for an early establishment of a joint economic commission consisting of the representatives of the North Korean economic organs and the South Korean business circles.

Peace-breaker

At the recent press conference, President Eisenhower has openly revealed the atrocious intention of the U.S. imperialists to prolong the split of Korea and said that he little expected to see an early unification of Korea.

Huh Chung, a new American-chosen running dog, has laid himself bare as a national traitor by announcing at the press conference on May 19, that peaceful unification is "advocated by communists," it contains "poison," and therefore, they must heighten "vigilance" against it and forestall "the danger" of siding with the advocates of the peaceful unification.

To live in one family is the natural desire of parents, brothers and sisters who live separated in the North and South and the unanimous aspiration of the Korean people.

Disregarding the desire of the people from

the first days of their landing in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have been doing their utmost to hinder the peaceful unification of Korea. They have been dead set against all the just proposals of the D.P.R.K. on peaceful unification and on exchange of letters between the North and South.

Since the cease-fire, they have turned South Korea into an atomic war base for the preparation of a new war in gross violation of the Armistice Agreement.

They expelled the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams from South Korea and unilaterally abrogated paragraph 13-d of the Korean Armistice Agreement which prohibits the introduction of combat materials.

They have shipped into South Korea large quantities of new weapons including 280 m.m. atomic guns and guided missiles "Matador" and "Honest John." They have even shipped in "Nike-Hercules" and "Hawk" and are committing provocative acts near the military demarcation line.

The U.S. aggressive army lording it over South Korea is committing barbarous atrocities. The American soldiers are beating the innocent people or violating the Korean women. They stripped women naked and smeared their bodies with paint and shaved their hair. They use Korean children as their shooting targets.

Such atrocities are everyday occurrence in South Korea.

The American imperialists well deserve to be branded as the most vicious warmongers and criminals. They committed atrocious acts during the Korean war, a parallel of which cannot be found in the history of war—indiscriminate bombing, mass slaughter of the people, burying alive, plundering, incendiarism, the use of bacteriological and chemical weapons and napalm bombs.

The Korean people will never forgive the U.S. imperialists for the atrocities they committed in Korea.

The peaceful unification of Korea should be realized in accordance with the will of the Koreans without any interference from outside. The Korean people are demanding that negotiations between the North and South be held at the earliest date and the peaceful unification of the country be attained by means of conducting free general elections throughout North and South Korea.

The Joint Conference of Leaders of the

Political Parties and Social Organizations held recently in Pyongyang made proposal to convene as early as possible a joint conference of the representatives of the political parties and social organizations of North and South Korea. The proposals enjoy the support of the entire Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists and their new puppet, Huh Chung clique, can by no means bend the inflexible will of the Korean people for the peaceful unification of the country whether by brutal oppression or deceptive appeasement.

The struggle of the Korean people is closely linked with the common struggle of the people all over the world for peace and freedom.

The Korean people are fighting for the withdrawal of the U.S. occupation forces from South Korea. They aim at stamping out the root cause of their sufferings and hardships and, at the same time, at removing the most important cause of tension in the Far East. The struggle for compelling the troops of the U.S. imperialists, butchers of the people and peace-breakers, to withdraw from South Korea, Taiwan, Japan, South Viet-Nam is of paramount significance for consolidating peace in Asia.

The peace-loving people should do their best to attain this common cause. They should push forward the common struggle for building a free and happy life of the people and maintaining peace in Asia. To this end, they should smash any scheme of invasion and war provocation by the U.S. imperialists.

Everywhere they set their foot, U.S. imperialists do good business by committing murder, plunder and destruction and suppressing freedom and democracy. The U.S. imperialists use the words of "peace" with underhanded intrigues in mind. They revealed themselves by intruding into the air space of the Soviet Union. This fact shows that the U.S. imperialists are trying to use what they believe to be a potent technique for aggravating international tension. This piratical provocative and aggressive act underscores the need for vigilance.

The Korean people express once again their firm determination to fight, hand in hand with the peace-loving people of the whole world, against the U.S. imperialists, the most vicious enemy of mankind.

Evil Cause Must Be Uprooted

SOUTH KOREAN people who have suffered for 15 long years under the colonial policy of the U.S. imperialists and the tyranny of Syngman Rhee at last have risen up. They demand a new life, freedom and democracy.

The angry people brought down Syngman Rhee from the "life-time presidency" on April 26.

The resistance of the South Korean people is a proclamation of the bankruptcy of the U.S. colonial rule, a testimony to the fact that even the atomic bomb and all other weapons of mass slaughter can no longer hold South Korea under the colonial yoke. Through heroic uprisings, the South Korean people have achieved their initial objectives.

However, the U.S. imperialists, still squatting in South Korea, are scheming to maintain their ruling apparatus by another puppet regime.

In order to pacify the revolting people the U.S. imperialists had their lackeys set up the so-called caretaker government under Huh Chung, another U.S. puppet, and promise re-elections. This government just as under Syngman Rhee is barbarously suppressing the people who have risen up in demand of freedom and democracy, on a false charge of non-existent "Communist menace."

Leaders of many youth and students' organizations have been arrested because they distributed leaflets demanding the "peaceful unification of the country", "release of political prisoners," and "punishment of those who are responsible for irregularities in the last elections." Within a week following April 26, about 5,000 Seoul citizens were arrested and imprisoned.

One may ask: "For what have the South Korean people shed their blood? Is there any difference between Huh Chung and Syngman Rhee who suppressed the people for uttering the word "peaceful unification?"

Under the present conditions, no difference can be expected in South Korea, because all

the evils of fascist suppression and tyrannical rule in South Korea are the very outcome of U.S. occupation of South Korea. So long as the U.S. imperialists continue to squat in South Korea the misfortune and suffering of the South Korean people will not be lessened.

Everyone knows that the Syngman Rhee regime itself was framed up by the U.S. imperialists and that the U.S. imperialists are entirely responsible for all the anti-popular policy pursued by the Syngman Rhee regime. It is also the U.S. imperialists who, having grasped all the economic arteries of South Korea, have driven the South Korean people into the worst conditions in 4,000 years. South Korea has been turned into a prison and a land of darkness.

What is the way out for the South Korean people? It is the country's peaceful unification after compelling the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops to withdraw from South Korea.

In the appeal of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea issued on April 21, and in the statement adopted at the Joint Conference of the Leaders of the Political Parties and Social Organizations held on April 27, the means for correcting the situation created in South Korea is outlined. The U.S. imperialist aggressive troops should quit South Korea and the Syngman Rhee fascist regime should be thoroughly liquidated. Syngman Rhee must be arrested at once and put to trial by the people. The South Korean "State Council," "National Assembly" and other governmental apparatuses should be immediately dissolved and a provisional administrative organ composed of representatives of peoples of all walks of life—workers, peasants, youth and students, men of science and culture, soldiers, enterprisers and traders—should be set up to exercise power temporarily in South Korea.

Moreover, the South Korean police, a tool of the Syngman Rhee clique for butchering the people, should be replaced with a people's police.

All vicious laws including the "State Security Law" enforced with the help of the bayonet of the U.S. imperialists should be repealed and all the subordinating, unequal treaties forced upon by the United States be abrogated immediately. All political parties and social organizations should be guaranteed free activities and complete freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association and demonstration be ensured. Particularly, legal status of the political parties and social organizations which had been outlawed by Syngman Rhee at the U.S. bidding should be restored.

Only in this way can freedom and democracy be guaranteed for the South Korean people. And only this will bring a new life of the South Korean people, the life for which they have shed their blood.

An early convocation of a joint conference of the political parties and social organizations of North and South Korea was proposed by the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Joint Conference of the Leaders of the Political Parties and Social Organizations.

This approach is the most reasonable one for promoting the peaceful unification of the country under the present circumstances.

The Korean people, a homogeneous people, can no longer tolerate living as today separated due to the national split forced upon the Korean people by the U.S. imperialists. For 15 years parents, brothers, sisters and relatives have lived separated, not knowing their fate. We cannot even communicate with our loved ones.

It is, therefore, most urgent for the Korean people that representatives of North and South Korea should gather together at one table to tear down, first of all, the artificial barrier and create conditions for free travel and correspondence between North and South.

More, the devastated South Korean economy demands a speedy rehabilitation and the deteriorated people's living should be improved at once.

The people of the northern half of the Republic have built a firm material foundation needed for rehabilitating the South Korean economy and stabilizing the South Korean people's living.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic

of Korea have time and again advanced proposals for the economic and cultural exchange between the North and South and helping the South Korean people who are undergoing hardship. However, the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique not only turned down these proposals but have driven the South Korean people deeper into misery.

Now is the time for the U.S. imperialists to accept all these proposals. The situation created in South Korea demands an immediate solution. Therefore, a North-South economic commission composed of representatives of economic organs of North and South Korea should be set up at an early date.

Millions of unemployed who are wandering about the streets of South Korea should be given jobs. The number of peasants who have no provisions is increasing. Grain should be given to them so that they can farm free from anxieties. Free education should be introduced, and the people should receive free medical service. And it must be added that all this will be realized only by relying on the powerful economic strength of North Korea.

We have maintained consistently that free travel and communications between the North and South be realized, that the South Korean people should be freed from poverty and that the peaceful unification of the country should be achieved through the free, all-Korea general elections. Only a united government established through general elections to be held in accordance with the will of the entire people of North and South Korea without any foreign intervention will bring to the people in South Korea genuine freedom, democracy and happiness. The entire Korean people demand this. In particular, the South Korean people who have risen up in the heroic revolt against the barbarous oppression demand this.

The U.S. imperialists must get out of South Korea and the Korean people must decide their destiny by themselves.

The days of the U.S. imperialists are numbered, no matter what desperate means they may resort to in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialist aggressive troops must withdraw from South Korea. The evil cause of the misfortune in South Korea must be uprooted.

U.S. CLUMSY TACTICS



As an old Korean saying goes: "The thief is always restless," the U.S. imperialists have been ill at ease about the developments in South Korea.

On April 19, the day when a storm of popular uprising was sweeping the whole South Korea, the U.S. State Department hastily issued a statement rebuking their placemen Syngman Rhee clique. The U.S. State Department in its statement blared that the United States was anxious about the "violence" which was growing in increasingly greater dimensions and that its government was deeply concerned about it. The U.S. State Department then told the Syngman Rhee clique to take necessary measures for 'protecting' the democratic rights, freedom of speech, assembly and the press and for guaranteeing secret ballot.

The United States, in an attempt to shift the responsibility for the situation in South Korea on its cat's paw Syngman Rhee clique, endeavours painstakingly to create the impression that it had nothing to do with the Syngman Rhee reactionary regime and that it was against Syngman Rhee's repressive measures.

The U.S. imperialists know better than anyone else that the popular uprising in South Korea means the eruption of the wrath that has pent up during the 15 years of their tyrannical rule through their placemen. Hence they are uneasy about the developments in South Korea.

The man who has kindled the fire sees the flames first.

And the same can be said of the U.S. imperialists. Why did they feel it necessary to issue hastily hypocritical statement when the popular uprising broke out in South Korea?

The United States has made a fool of itself. They could not refute, whatever language they might use,

the facts that the Syngman Rhee regime was brought into being by the U.S. imperialists against the popular will, that the U.S. arms had shielded the Syngman Rhee regime, and that Syngman Rhee had faithfully served the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists have revealed their crafty character in all its nakedness. While attempting to disguise themselves as a champion of "liberty" and "democracy," the U.S. imperialists continued to support the Syngman Rhee clique and helped them to intensify the bloody suppression of the people.

Stressing in its statement of April 19 that it had "close relations" with the Syngman Rhee clique as its "friend, supporter and ally," the United States encouraged the Syngman Rhee clique in their bloody suppression of the people. Meanwhile, in an attempt to intimidate the South Korean people, the United States declared on April 19 that "Honest John" guided missile would be launched from the base of the 20th Artillery Regiment of the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division.

On April 19 the U.S. imperialists hurriedly moved from the military demarcation line the 15th Division of the South Korean army under the "U.N. Command" to Seoul and transferred the right of command to Syngman Rhee clique.

Thus, the Syngman Rhee clique were given U.S.-made tanks and guns for slaughtering the people.

U.S. Secretary of Defence Thomas S. Gates declared that his government was considering the reinforcement of the U.S. troops in Korea in order to help Syngman Rhee suppress the people and tighten the U.S. grip on the South Korean army.

Especially, U.S. Ambassador in Seoul McConaughy frequented Syngman Rhee's residence when the po-

pular resistance was at high tide, and issued on two occasions statements intimidating the people.

The U.S. Ambassador, in his statement issued a few hours before Syngman Rhee was forced to announce his resignation from presidency on April 26, expressed its full support to the efforts being made to preserve law and order in Seoul and other cities and then impudently asked the South Korean people to support the authorities in their efforts to maintain order.

In this way, the U.S. Ambassador in Seoul openly backed up and cheered the Syngman Rhee clique in their bloody suppression of the people demanding freedom and democratic rights.

In his second statement on April 26, U.S. Ambassador McConaughy asked the South Koreans to express their respect for law and the government authorities and return at once to their duties and routine work.

What outrageous acts of interference in the domestic affairs of other nation!

From such behavior of the U.S. Ambassador acting like a governor general in his colony, to say nothing of U.S. Secretary of State Herter's reproach of Syngman Rhee, it is clear who is the real master and who is to blame for the recent bloodshed in South Korea.

The U.S. Ambassador in his statements demanded the Syngman Rhee authorities to understand the feelings of the people and immediately take appropriate measures for mitigating the people's justified discontent. But he has a scheme in his mind.

When the fall of Syngman Rhee became obvious, a U.S. State Department spokesman stated impudently that the United States hoped that appropriate measures for "relieving the pains of the South Korean people would be taken as early as possible."

Washington was obviously anxious to dissociate itself from Rhee's crimes and have the world believe that Rhee was acting on his own.

But the present political and economic crisis in South Korea is caused by the U.S. imperialists. As a matter of fact, the real power in South Korea is seized by the U.S. imperialists who have manipulated the Syngman Rhee government to adopt anti-popular policies.

The U.S. aggressors must be held responsible for the recent bloodshed in South Korea, while the U.S. placeman Syngman Rhee must be condemned for his traitorous acts.

The U.S. imperialists, however, are hard at work to shift the responsibility for the criminal acts in South Korea on Syngman Rhee. But such clumsy tactics will not work. They can neither dupe the South Korean people nor check the onslaught of the angry people.

The U.S. imperialists must draw a lesson from the heroic resistance of the South Korean people.

But the U.S. aggressors, showing no intention of

doing so, are working frantically to prop up the collapsing colonial rule. Adopting the deceptive tactics of appeasement, the U.S. imperialists are engaged in suppressing the people under the pretext of "combating communism."

When Syngman Rhee was kicked out the U.S. imperialists installed another placeman Huh Chung in office and are exercising their control over Song Yo Chan's martial law command.

"Our pressing task is," said the U.S. cat's paw Huh Chung who now heads the "caretaker cabinet" at the first "regular cabinet meeting" on April 29, "to secure public peace and order against the activities of the communists." This statement fully revealed his true character.

Song Yo Chan in his statement described the righteous revolt of the people against the indiscriminate slaughter by the Syngman Rhee army and police as a "savage act perpetrated in collusion with the spies behind the scene" and blared that "resolute measures for punishment" would be taken.

The new puppet authorities have arrested the leaders of the youth and students' organizations formed after Syngman Rhee's fall on the charge of distributing handbills calling for the peaceful unification of the country, the release of political prisoners and the punishment of the men answerable for the unfair elections. Distributors of such handbills are accused of "working hand in hand with communists."

The South Korean authorities announced that "any person organizing association, holding assembly, distributing handbills, putting up posters or making agitation shall be arrested, tried by court martial and severely punished."

The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys work hard to divert elsewhere the attention of the South Koreans by trumpeting the false tale of "communist menace" and under this excuse they are stepping up suppression.

As another Korean saying runs: "A man carries his inborn character to his grave," the U.S. imperialists it appears, find it impossible to give up absurdity. They have failed to learn due lessons from the collapse of their faithful lackey, the man whom they and the imperialists in other countries had called "No. 1 anti-communist fighter," and the man Eisenhower described as a "great man," a "great patriot" and "father of Korea."

The Korean people will compel the U.S. aggressors to draw lessons, if they refuse.

The South Korean people have fought for a new government and a new leadership, and not for a Cabinet reshuffle and trivial "concessions" from the rulers.

They demand the immediate abolition of all remnants

(Continued on page 18)

June 25—Ten Years Ago

KIM SANG KUL

THE memory of the 25th of June 1950 when the U.S. war mongers launched a war of aggression against Korea is still fresh in the mind of the world people.

Marking this day, the Korean people once again feel burning indignation toward the U.S. cannibals who brought them untold hardships and misfortunes.

In launching their attack on our young country, the U.S. imperialists calculated that they would be able to "finish off" Korea at a stroke.

To be sure, they had never suffered defeat in wars of aggression in the past. So they thought that the same thing would happen in the case of Korea. More, the Americans counted on the system of the D.P.R.K. being unstable. But the U.S. imperialists sadly miscalculated.

To attain their sinister aggressive end, the United States mobilized their main ground, naval and air forces in the Pacific area, a part of their Mediterranean Fleet and even the armed forces of their 15 satellites. In the small peninsula of Korea, they hurled over 2,000,000 men, poured in over 20 billion dollars. Moreover, the U.S. imperialists dumped over 73 million tons of combat materials to keep their large army. To appreciate the significance of that figure, it need only be said that it was 11 times more than what they spent in the Pacific War. But their scheme ended in a sorry fiasco.

The enemy suffered heavy defeat on the Korean front: during the three-year long war over 1,090,000 men and officers including more than 390,000 U.S. soldiers were killed, wounded and taken prisoners; more than 12,000 aircraft were shot down or destroyed. It must be said that the U.S. Eighth Army had to hurl fresh detachments twice into the field to replace those that had been shattered. In the valleys and on the roadside or hillside, one can still see the ugly remains of U.S. tanks.

In face of the repeated defeat on the Korean

front, the U.S. cannibals perpetrated atrocities against the Korean people—atrocities which were unprecedented in the history of war. In gross violation of the international convention and moral of mankind the U.S. invaders employed germ warfare, poison gas and bombed indiscriminately the peaceful towns and villages. In this way they slaughtered and committed outrages against the civilian population of our country, showing no mercy to women, children or the aged. In particular, cruelty of the U.S. army reached the extreme in the areas of North Korea which it had temporarily seized.

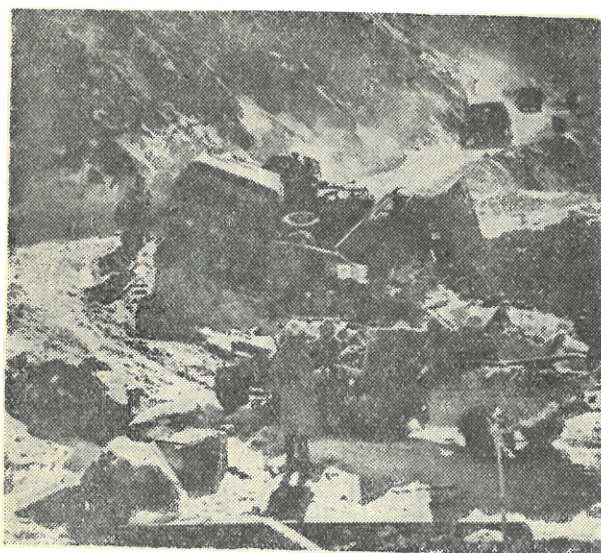
A French newspaper *Ce Soir* well said:

"The greatest crime in the 20th century was committed by the U.S. imperialists in Korea."

But they could not bend the will of the Korean people who were defending the honour, freedom and independence of their country. The Korean people displayed unexampled

U.S. Senator Knowland working on the plan of aggression of the North, in the area near the 38th parallel





Crushing defeat of the U.S. army

valour and heroism at the front and in the rear. Our young People's Army put up a self-sacrificing struggle against the enemy heavily armed with modern weapons, covering the enemy's muzzle with their own breasts and destroying cruisers with torpedo. The people in the rear, even under the grim war situation, ensured the supply of everything the front required and carried out the rapid transport of troops and military freight and gave extensive aid to the People's Army.

More, the Korean people enjoyed the constant support and encouragement of the peace-loving people all over the world as well as the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China.

All these determined the inevitable collapse of the U.S. "blitzkrieg" in the Korean war.

In the long run, the U.S. imperialists themselves had to admit their defeat in the Korean war.

The then U.S. Secretary of Defence Marshall lamented that the myth had been shattered to pieces and it had been proved that the United States was not omnipotent. McCarthy, a notorious member of the U.S. Senate, said that the United States had suffered a great defeat. And even the western bourgeois press pointed out that the United States which was the strongest in the world had failed for the first time to win victory in the war it had ever waged.

The Fatherland Liberation War of the Ko-

rean people against the U.S. imperialists ended in this way.

Armistice in Korea signifies a great victory of the Korean people and, at the same time a victory for the sober-minded people of the world.

How could such great victory be won and what was the miscalculation on the part of the U.S. strategists?

The enemy failed to take into account the high consciousness of the Korean people who inherited the revolutionary traditions established in the period of anti-Japanese armed struggle and who no longer wanted to live in colonial slavery and their united strength to protect the revolutionary gains at any cost.

The victory of the Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War served clearly to show that the time has gone never to return when the imperialist aggressors could invade at will other nations.

This was a stern lesson the Korean war taught the reckless bellicose imperialists.

Historical experiences testify what an inexhaustible strength an independent people can exhibit. It was once again shown in the period of post-war rehabilitation and construction that no force on earth can check the united force of our people.

Our people had fulfilled the historical First Five-Year Plan for the development of national economy by the early part of last year, two and a half years ahead of schedule. We are marching forward fast to live well like others. This is strikingly manifested in our country in the widespread Chullima (winged horse) movement, which symbolises the Korean people's rapid advance to socialism.

The Korean people have every reason to regard 1959 as a year of continued victorious advance in the building of socialism. There were substantial gains in industry. Suffice it to say that it now takes only 50 days to reach the output in value in the entire pre-liberation year of 1944.

The plan for 1960 is also being successfully carried out: the returns for the first quarter showed industrial output was 7.5 per cent above the target figure, and 13 per cent above the same period of last year.

These great successes are decisive factors for improving the people's livelihood and hastening the day when our country will be unified in a peaceful way. They will doubtlessly serve as a firm foundation to relieve

the South Korean people who are in the direst straits.

But the U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea, reluctant to draw due lessons from their ignominious defeat in Korea, are attempting to perpetuate the division of Korea, threatening peace in Korea and the Far East.

They have introduced weapons of various new types into South Korea in gross violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement. Recently they went so far as to conduct a test firing of "Matador" guided missile. This is evidence that the U.S. aggressive circles are bent on turning South Korea into an advance base for another war.

To ensure world peace and to eliminate the danger of another war, a war that would spell disaster for mankind—this is the unanimous desire of ordinary folk everywhere.

The Second Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference which opened in Conakry on April 11 called on the world people to mark June 25, the tenth anniversary of the launching of the aggressive war by the U.S. imperialists in Korea, as a "Day of Common Struggle for Compelling the U.S. Army to Get Out of South Korea." And it was emphasized at the conference that the aggressive scheme of the U.S. imperialists for turning South Korea into a nuclear war base be stopped at once.

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of June 25, the Korean people together with the world peace-loving people condemn the barbarous atrocities committed by the Americans. And voice of indignation denouncing

the U.S. occupation of South Korea is mounting ever higher.

In particular, the South Korean people are continuing their fight for abolishing the puppet ruling apparatus in South Korea established and supported by the U.S. imperialists. They have risen up demanding a new policy, a new leadership and a new life. Thanks to the heroic struggle of the South Koreans Syngman Rhee has been forced to resign. The bankruptcy of Syngman Rhee has revealed once again in all its nakedness the U.S. imperialist "policy of strength."

The strong resistance of the people now developing in South Korea serves to show that no force on earth can conquer the Korean people and no matter how desperately they may attempt to hang on to power, the U.S. imperialists cannot maintain their colonial rule in South Korea.

History teaches us what doom is in store for those who push back the wheel of history.

The Americans must bear in mind this lesson of history.

It should be perfectly clear that if the U.S. imperialists recklessly unleash another war it will only serve as a boomerang for them.

The U.S. aggressive troops must get out of South Korea at once!

The awakened Korean people, rallied firmly around the Workers' Party of Korea led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, will surely attain the peaceful unification of the country, compelling the U.S. army to withdraw from South Korea.

Historical Truth

ON the morning of June 25, 1950, an announcer of the Korean Central Broadcasting Station in Pyongyang read in a voice trembling with excitement and indignation the report of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as follows:

"In the early morning of today, June 25, the so-called National Defence Army of the South Korean puppet government started a surprise attack along the 38th parallel and have already intruded one or two kilometres into the territory north of the 38th parallel south of Haijoo, Kimchon and Chulwon..."

A little later, the report of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea announced that "the Defence Corps of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had launched a relentless counter-attack resisting the invasion of the so-called "National Defence Army" of the South Korean puppet government who had started a surprise attack in the early morning of June 25 against the territory north of the 38th parallel, and as a result had frustrated the invasion of the enemy. In cooperation with the People's Army units, the Defence Corps of the Republic, having utterly routed the

enemy who had invaded the territory north of the 38th parallel, went over to the counter-offensive. On June 25, the People's Army and the Defence Corps of the Republic have advanced into the territory south of 38th parallel five to ten kilometres in many districts."

In this way, the Korean war which lasted three years and one month was unleashed by the direct provocation of the puppet Syngman Rheeites. As is widely known, into this war the U.S. imperialists hurled their ground, naval and air forces and the hired troops of 15 countries (Britain, France, Turkey, etc.) under the signboard of the U.N.O. In the course of the war, the U.S. imperialists, in disregard of all the international norms and humanitarian principles, used napalm bombs, bacteriological weapons, poison gases, etc. and perpetrated bestial atrocities wherever they set foot, massacring en masse, and plundering the people. They drenched the beautiful land of Korea with blood.

Nevertheless, the Korean people did not surrender. The Korean people dealt a crushing blow to the aggressors and obliged them to sign the armistice agreement admitting their defeat at the place where they had started the intrusion. This was, as the U.S. generals themselves stated, the most crushing defeat in the war history of the U.S.

The Korean war, as is widely known, had long since been carefully prepared by the U.S. imperialists and was provoked at the direct instruction of the U.S. imperialists.

According to the *New York Herald Tribune* of August 26, 1950, one of the generals of the U.S. Defence Department said to the correspondents that the U.S. generals and their families in South Korea had been prepared for their immediate departure. This is corroborated by the fact that, one hour before the war started, an American clergyman asked the captain of a Norwegian ship at anchor in the Inchon harbour in South Korea to take 650 American women to relieve them from the impending danger. How could the clergyman know in advance that the war would start?

Was it a "Revelation" to him?

In his work titled "MacArthur's Riddle" J. Gunther, a well known U.S. journalist, author of the *Secret of America*, the *Secret of Europe*, etc., disclosed the following facts: When he was staying in Japan shortly before the war, he arranged to visit Nikko, as it was Sunday, for a sightseeing on the morning of June 25 accompanied by Major General Whitney and his wife of the U.S. Far East Army Headquarters under the command of General MacArthur. When the train was leaving for Nikko from the Ueno Station, Major General came in a hurry

and apologized to him that he could not accompany him because he had been ordered by General MacArthur to stay on duty though it was Sunday. When Gunther's party was taking lunch in Nikko, there was a long-distance telephone call from Tokyo to a high-ranking officer of the headquarters who was among the party.

Returning from the phone, he whispered in a low voice to Gunther, "Big news! The South Korean Army started an attack on North Korea."

Furthermore, General MacArthur who was discharged in June, 1951, stated that the South Korean army had stored materials and equipment along the border of the 38th parallel before the war and they had not formed defensive positions. By this he meant that they had been prepared for offensive, not for defensive.

On the contrary, the Korean People's Army "had been stationed far from the 38th parallel. It was for defence, not for an offensive." (General MacArthur's testimony at the Joint Committee of the Senate and the House of the U.S. Congress) What could be more reliable as far as Americans are concerned than the testimony of MacArthur?

A staff-officer to General MacArthur made public at a press conference in MacArthur's Headquarters that the North Korean Army had not been fully mobilized on the day the war started.

The U.S. imperialists, having prepared long since the aggressive war against Korea, instigated the Syngman Rheeites to touch off the fuse. This has been proved by the official statements of the U.S. high-ranking officials and a number of their documents themselves.

At the division-commanders' meeting held in October, 1949 in the "General Staff Office" of the Syngman Rhee puppet army, Roberts, head of the U.S. military advisory group in Seoul, instructed that the "national defence army" could intrude into the north of the 38th parallel only on the orders of the U.S. military advisory group.

In accordance with the conclusion drawn by the American specialists, preparations of the Syngman Rhee army for the invasion into North Korea were completed in May, 1950. In the Appropriations Committee of the U.S. Congress, Johnson, Chief of the Korean section of the E.C.A., testified on May 19, 1950 that one hundred thousand South Korean army-men equipped with the weapons provided by the U.S.A. and trained by the U.S. military advisory group have finished preparations and were ready to begin action at any time. It was then that Syngman Rhee declared on two occasions that the month of May or June would be the gravest month in Korean

history. A *New York Times* dispatch from Seoul reported that Syngman Rhee said on March 1, 1950 "If Washington agrees, the Korean army will begin offensive action."

It was not accidental that in the middle of June, a month or so after the chief of the Korean Section of the E.C.A. Johnson spoke in the U.S. Congress, the U.S. Defence Secretary Johnson, Chief of the General Staff of the U.S. Army Bradley and the advisor to the U.S. State Department John Foster Dulles visited the Far East and met in Tokyo for secret talks with General MacArthur. Following the talks of the four high officials capable of deciding the U.S. policy regarding the Korean war, Dulles issued a statement on June 22, in which he stated that the U.S.A. was going to take positive action in order to maintain peace in the Far East.

Earlier, on June 18, when Dulles made an inspection of the front line of the Syngman Rhee "National Defence Army" in the area of the 38th parallel, he praised the men, saying that however strong the enemy might be, he would not be able to resist them, and that the time was approaching for them to display their strength. Leaving South Korea, Dulles sent to Syngman Rhee a letter dated June 20, saying that he attached a great importance to the decisive role South Korea would play in the big drama which was now about to unfold. Furthermore, Dulles told Syngman Rhee that he must hold out more than one week after the invasion of north of the 38th parallel even if the internal situation became unfavourable, promising that the U.S. would in the meantime mobilize her ground, naval and air forces in the name of the U.N.O.

It was precisely in this way that the Korean war was provoked and a tragic war was forced on the Korean people. Having thus unleashed the aggressive war in Korea, what sort of acts did they resort to?

After the provocation of the aggressive war in Korea, the U.S. ruling circles fulfilled the promise of Dulles much earlier than the appointed date:

At 9:20 p.m., June 24 (Washington time), the U.S. Defence Department received the report from Muccio, U.S. Ambassador to South Korea, about the beginning of the war. Muccio's report was based on the "Korean (South Korean) military report," which was so dubious that even the U.S. military advisory group in Seoul had not confirmed it.

At 3 a.m. June 25 the special envoy of Acheson, U.S. State Secretary, visited Lie, U.N. Secretary-General and demanded him to convene the Security Council meeting at 2 p.m.

The Security Council meeting held at 2 p.m. on

June 25 with the absence of the representative of the Soviet Union passed illegally a resolution demanding unilateral stoppage of war of the side of North Korea solely on the basis of the assertion of the U.S. government, without making any investigation into the actual state of affairs in Korea and without awaiting the on-the-spot report from the so-called U.N. Korean Commission.

In the early morning of June 26, the U.S. Air Force left its base in Japan and began bombing Korea although it had not yet been officially ordered by the U.S. government.

At 10:17 p.m., June 26, Truman, U.S. President, issued a teletype order for General MacArthur to mobilize the U.S. naval and air forces for action in Korea.

At noon of June 27, President Truman issued a statement insisting on:

- 1) Armed assistance to Korea (South Korea);
- 2) Dispatch of the U.S. 7th Fleet to the Taiwan Straits and "neutralization" of Taiwan;
- 3) Strengthening of military bases in the Philippines; and
- 4) Strengthening of military aid to Indo-China, etc.

The U.N. Security Council meeting held at 3 p.m. on June 27 without the participation of the representative of the Soviet Union passed the U.S. proposal, sanctioning "action" against North Korea and armed assistance to South Korea as "U.N. police action."

Needless to explain whether all these actions of the U.S. had been taken in accordance with premeditated plans or not. Suffice it to point out in addition the one fact confessed afterwards by Hickerson, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State, in the U.S. Senate Ways and Means Committee, a surprising fact behind the scenes, that prior to the Korean war the U.S. State Department had arranged to bring the case (i.e., the Korean war) to the U.N.O. and had prepared the draft resolution to submit to the U.N. Security Council.

Every crime in the world is prompted by some motive. What was the motive for such a towering crime as the aggressive war perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists in Korea?

By unleashing war in Korea, the U.S. imperialists had aimed to put North Korea under their control like South Korea and furthermore pave the way for their advance into the territory of the People's Republic of China adjacent to Korea. This is evidenced by the fact that no sooner had they provoked the Korean war than they dispatched in a great hurry the 7th Fleet to Taiwan, territory of China, to fortify it by force of arms and that they bombed incessantly Northeast China during the Korean war.

The question may arise: why did the U.S. imperi-

alists select June 1950 as the month for provoking the war? To this question, here are the answers from Americans themselves.

In his work titled "The Korean War" I.F. Stone, a well-known American writer, wrote to the effect that the predominant trend in American political, economic and military fields was the fear of peace. More, immediately after the war started, Lieutenant General Van Fleet, then U.S. military commander on the Korean battle front, said that Korean war was a blessing (to the U.S.A.) and that "Korea" was required here or in any some other part of the world. The U.S.A. was deathly afraid of peace at that time and was therefore running amuck in preparing for war.

Following the notorious "Brink-of-war policy" as defined later by Dulles, the U.S.A. was thirsty for war. (There is no change, in essence, whatsoever in its policy since then.)

As is well known, in 1948-49 a serious crisis began to develop in the American economy and was driving the monopoly capitalists into extreme unrest. The American ruling circles, therefore, were in need of war for the expansion of war industry, to intensify the plunder of working masses in the form of taxes, etc., and to make excessive profits. Even the *United States News and World Report*, a U.S. magazine, wrote that the ghost of war could be easily produced, and it secured weapon-producers funds for increased production of weapons.

On the other hand, the Syngman Rhee clique in South Korea were becoming more and more isolated from the people with each passing day, their regime was tottering on its foundation and the trend for a peaceful unification of the north and the south was maturing. At the same time, as the international prestige of the People's Republic of China founded in October, 1949 was rising day by day, the complete liquidation of the Chiang Kai-shek clique who had fled to Taiwan became a matter of time.

Dismayed at this situation, the American capitalists, politicians and generals at last ignited the flames of war in Korea. The state of affairs was vividly revealed when the New York *Herald Tribune* dated September 6, 1950 reported that the American soldiers losing their lives in Waikwan and Pohang (names of place in South Korea) were dying not only for the benefit of the U.S.A. but also for its prosperity. And the paper added that the U.S. had come to have a breathing space, for the Korean war had blown away the depression which had been heavily hanging over the U.S. since the end of World War II.

Taking advantage of the opportunity of the Korean war, the U.S. government, in fact, busily engaged in a large-scale arms expansion. Their total armed forces increased to 2,200,000 in six months from 1,458,000 before the war, and it was planned to expand again to 4,000,000. As to military expenses, the budget for 1950-51 was 15,500 million dollars. But the budget increased by 10,500 million dollars in July, by 1,100 million in August and 16,800 million in December. In addition, 5,200 million dollars were appropriated for foreign military aid and 1,000 million dollars for atomic energy expenses. As the result, the average profit of the U.S. monopoly capitalists was increasing every year: it was 27,100 million dollars in 1949, whereas it increased to 39,600 million in 1950, 42,900 million in 1951, 42,000 million in 1952 and 45,000 million in 1953.

Top governmental circles observed that the expenditure for national defence would not be less than 40,000 million dollars for the next few years to come, no matter who might be elected president. According to their views, armaments were a huge and permanent, fresh industry which would bring about the booming of America. (From the *U.S. News*)

However, 390,000 men and officers of the U.S. troops were killed, wounded or captured, 257 vessels sunk or destroyed and 12,200 planes dropped or demolished on the Korean front.

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(Continued from page 12)

nants of the Syngman Rhee's fascist ruling machinery and the withdrawal of the U.S. army.

The South Korean ruling circles and their patrons should bear in mind the fact that U.S. tanks and guns were powerless to daunt the South Korean people and, at the same time, they should realize that clumsy tricks will never help them cope with the situation.

They must understand that their attempt to trample underfoot the South Korean people's rights will never come off.

In all parts of South Korea, the people have again risen up against the intrigues of the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen to maintain the "National Assembly" on the pretense of amending the Constitution. A new wave of struggle has been raging since May.

The Korean people will continue to fight till the U.S. aggressors are withdrawn from South Korea and peaceful unification of their country is realized.

It will be wise for the U.S. aggressors to end their occupation of South Korea—their 15 years of occupation full of criminal acts—pack up their war stockpiles and go home.





## U. S. Wrecked Summit Talks

ALL peace-loving peoples of the world had been eagerly looking forward to the meeting of the heads of government of the Four Powers. But their earnest hope was frustrated. The summit conference was wrecked owing to the U.S. piratical provocation against the Soviet Union on the eve of the conference.

The Korean people are enraged at the U.S. imperialists who have wrecked the summit conference. Instead of apologizing for their piratical act of sending a special military reconnaissance plane deep into the territorial air of the Soviet Union, the U.S. authorities declared that such provocation constituted the cornerstone of their state policy in relation to the Soviet Union. The American imperialists have once again revealed that they are the most heinous enemy

of mankind.

The Korean people express their full support of the resolute stand of the Soviet Government which strives to promote the world peace and is ready to deal a decisive blow to the piratical manoeuvre of the U.S. aggressors.

On May 20, more than 200,000 Pyongyang citizens gathered on Kim Il Sung Square for a mass rally in denunciation of the U.S. imperialists who wrecked the summit conference and in support of the just stand taken by the Soviet Government. The streamers bore the words: "We condemn the U.S. imperialists who have wrecked the summit conference!" and "We give full support to the just stand of the Soviet Government in connection with the summit conference!"

Furious indignation was expressed against the U.S. imperialists, the peace-breaker and the sworn enemy of the Korean people.

On the rostrum at the rally were Vice-Premiers Kim Il, Hong Myung Hi and Jung Il Ryong; Pak Jung Ai and Pak Keum Chul, Vice-Chairmen of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea; Kang Ryang Wook, Chairmen of the Central Committee of the

Photo:

*Pyongyang mass rally to denounce the U.S. imperialists for wrecking the Summit Talks and support the just stand of the Soviet Union*

North Korean Democratic Party; Pak Shin Duk, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chundokyo Chungwoo Party; Choi Won Taik, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly; Kim Chun Hai, Co-Chairman of the United Democratic Fatherland Front; Han Sul Ya, Chairman of the Korean National Peace Committee and Chairman of the Korean Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee; and other leaders of the Party, government and social organizations.

The meeting was opened by Han Sul Ya, Chairman of the Korean National Peace Committee and Chairman of the Korean Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

Pak Keum Chul, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, was the first to speak at the rally.

The conference of the heads of government of the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain and France, the speaker said, was wrecked owing to the provocative, aggressive act of the U.S. imperialists.

Five years after the Four Power summit conference in Geneva in July 1955, the top-level conference was to open thanks to the consistent peace policy of the countries of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and the tireless efforts of the peace-loving peoples the world over.

However, the U.S. imperialists who have been busily engaged in arms race and war preparations, camouflaging themselves with the phony talk about negotiation, had in mind the sinister scheme to wreck the summit conference.

The U.S. imperialists, who had long been planning to wreck the top-level conference, at last threw off the mask of "negotiation" and "peace," and on May 1, two weeks prior to the summit conference, committed the treacherous act of sending an espionage plane "Lockheed U-2" into the territorial air of the the Soviet Union.

The intrusion of the American military reconnaissance plane into the Soviet Union's air space, as is condemned by world public, is an outrageous provocation against the Soviet Union.

The U.S. imperialists, the speaker went on, brazenly alleged that the intrusion of their special espionage plane into the Soviet Union for military reconnaissance was "indispensable" and "useful" and openly declared that similar acts would continue in the future.

Now that the U.S. imperialists are bent on aggressive provocation, what would come of the discussion of questions on peace and international co-operation? It would be only a waste of time and would mean deceiving world public opinion.

Referring to N. S. Khrushchov's statement at the

Four Power top-level preliminary talks, Pak Keum Chul said that the Korean people gave full support to the just demand of the Soviet Premier, the first stand the Soviet government delegation took in accordance with the principle of its peaceful foreign policy, and the activities of the Soviet government delegation.

As all the facts prove, it was the U.S. imperialists, the enemy of peace, who wrecked the summit conference.

The U.S. imperialists who have again been branded as the peace-breaker for having wrecked the summit conference, are the sworn enemy of the Korean people and the peoples of all other Asian countries.

The consequences of the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea are that it has been turned into a living hell.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, who imposed the three-year long war upon the Korean people, have not given up their designs of aggression against Korea. They are dead set against the peaceful unification of Korea. They have been continuously violating the Korean Armistice Agreement and are stepping up preparations for another war.

U.S. imperialists' occupation, the speaker stressed, is the root cause of the suffering and misfortune of the South Korean people. It is quite natural that the Korean people are valiantly fighting against the fascist terrorist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

The heroic resistance of the South Korean people has shaken the U.S. colonial rule to its very foundations and the traitor Syngman Rhee was kicked out.

The Korean people will certainly compel the U.S. imperialist aggressors to leave South Korea and unify the country peacefully.

The Korean people, the speaker said, will strengthen solidarity with the Afro-Asian peoples and vigorously struggle to drive out the imperialists.

The rally was then addressed by Kang Ryang Wook, Chairman of the Central Committee of the North Korean Democratic Party; Pak Sang Hong, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea; Li Jung Soon, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Women's Union of Korea; and Oh Hyun Joo, Chairman of the Democratic Youth League of Korea. They denounced the outrageous act of the U.S. imperialists to wreck the summit conference and expressed their support of the stand taken by the Soviet government at the Four Power top-level preliminary talks.

The rally was followed by a mass demonstration.

# Japan - U. S. Military

## Alliance Denounced

People of all walks of life in Korea warmly support and encourage the Japanese people fighting against the "Japan-U.S. Security Treaty" whose aim is aggression of the socialist countries including Korea, the Soviet Union, China and other peace-loving countries in Asia.

On May 14, more than 200,000 Pyongyang people, carrying streamers with the words: "Smash the Japan-U.S. military alliance!" "We oppose the revival of Japanese militarism!" and "Peoples of Asia, unite against the U.S. imperialist aggression!", thronged into the Kim Il Sung Square for a mass rally.

The square and the adjoining thoroughfares were packed with people.

The participants in the rally, indignant at the frenzied scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the Fushimi clique to unleash another war in Asia, voiced their support of the Japanese people fighting to smash the aggressive Japan-U.S. military alliance.

On the rostrum were Comrades Kim Il, Hong Hyong Hi, Pak Keum Chul, Kim Chang Man, Jung Ryong, Li Hyo Soon and Ha Ang Chun; Kang Pyang Wook, Chairman of the Central Committee of the North Korean Democratic Party; Pak Shin Duk, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondo Chongwoo Party; Choi Won Taik, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly; Han Sul Ya, Chairman of the Korean National Peace Committee and Chairman of the Korean Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee; Li Ki Yung, Vice-Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly; Kim Chun Hai and Ko Joon Taik, Co-Chairmen of the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front; Academician Baik Nam Woon, President of the Academy of Sciences of the D.P.R.K.; Song Yung, Chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. Leaders of other social organizations were also on the rostrum.

The rally was opened with Academician Baik Nam Woon, President of the Academy of Sciences of the D.P.R.K.

The first to take the floor at the rally was Li Hyo Soon, Chairman of the Central Committee of the

General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea. Speaking on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, he exposed the frantic scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionary circles to rush the "Japan-U.S. Security Treaty" through the Japanese Diet.

The U.S. imperialists and the remnants of Japanese militarism, the speaker said, are hard at work to represent the "Japan-U.S. Security Treaty" as a defence treaty and cover up its aggressive nature. But they will never cloak the fact that the treaty is an aggressive military alliance between the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists for the aggression of the Far East, and that it is spearheaded against Korea, China, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and all other peace-loving countries.

The U.S. imperialists are out to accelerate the formation of the so-called northeast Asia military alliance by knocking together their satellites—Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, South Viet-nam and the Philippines—with the Japan-U.S. military alliance as its axis, and perfect their military system for the aggression of the Far East.

The U.S. imperialists pursue the aims of perpetuating their occupation of Japan, turning Japan into a nuclear war base for their aggression of the Far East, speeding up the revival of Japanese militarism, recruiting cannon fodder in Japan for their aggression, and using the Japanese imperialists as a "shock brigade" in the aggression of the Far East and Asia.

The Japanese militarists have accepted the terms demanded by the U.S. imperialists and pledged to help them realize their sinister aims.

The Japan-U.S. military alliance treaty, the speaker said, is an unequal treaty with no precedent in the Japanese history and now, when the treaty is to come up before the Diet for ratification, dark clouds of misfortune are hovering over the Japanese people.

The speaker referred to the suffering and misfortune the Japanese imperialists had brought to the Japanese people and expressed support to and solidarity



with the Japanese people fighting against the military alliance treaty.

The struggle of the Japanese people, Li Hyo Soon went on, is a just, patriotic struggle for saving their country from going to ruin, for their own existence and security.

The Japanese people are at the crossroads of life and death. There are two roads before them—the road to the U.S. enslavement, war and destruction or the road to independent development along democratic lines and peace.

The struggle of the Japanese people is for the peace and independent development along democratic lines.

Recalling the criminal acts the U.S. and Japanese imperialists had committed in Korea, the speaker said that the Korean people were indignant over the fact that the U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarists, in their military alliance treaty, included Korea north of the 38th parallel, not to speak of South Korea, in the area of their joint military action.

The Korean people, Li Hyo Soon declared emphatically, are resolutely opposed to the Japan-U.S. military alliance treaty devised by the U.S. and Japanese reactionary circles, and will continue to fight until that aggressive treaty is smashed. Should the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists bring into force the Japan-U.S. military alliance treaty and dare to unleash a war against the Korean people and the peoples of other Asian countries, they would only bring destruction to themselves.

Those who spoke following Li Hyo Soon were Kang Ryang Wook, Chairman of the Central Committee of the North Korean Democratic Party; Pak Shin Duk, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chundokyo Chungwoo Party; Han Sul Ya, Chairman of the Korean National Peace Committee and the Chairman of the Korean Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee; Oh Hyun Joo, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Youth League of Korea; Kim Ok Soon, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Women's Union of Korea; and Li Book Myung, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Writers' Union.

The speakers all extended warm support and encouragement to the Japanese people fighting against the Japan-U.S. military alliance and expressed the resolve to fight, along with the Japanese people,

until the U.S. and Japanese reactionary circles give up their aggressive design.

The mass rally adopted a message to the Japanese people.

After the rally, 200,000 people marched through the streets voicing their support and encouragement to the Japanese people in the struggle against the "Japan-U.S. Security Treaty" and denouncing the U.S. imperialists and Kishi clique.

The marchers expressed their firm determination to stop the imperialists playing with fire.

A similar mass rally and demonstration took place in local cities and towns—Wonsan, Chungjin, Hamheung, Sariwon, Hesan, Haijoo, Kanggye and Kaesong. The voice of the people denouncing the "Japan-U.S. Security Treaty" aimed at another war rang out in all these cities and towns. The people shouted "Smash the Japan-U.S. military alliance!"

The mass rally in Shinuijoo, held on May 15, was attended by more than 50,000.

Representatives of the people of all strata took the floor condemning the aggressive "Japan-U.S. Security Treaty."

Speaking at the rally, Son Ja Ryong, Chairman of the Shinuijoo City Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, exposed the fact that the reactionary ruling circles of Japan had offered the whole of the Japanese territory to the U.S. imperialists for their military base directed against the Korean people.

"The Korean people," the speaker said, "will never forget the facts that the U.S. bombers which scorched and reduced to ashes our country had their bases in Japan and that the lethal weapons with which the Yankees ruthlessly slaughtered for three years our parents and brothers dyeing crimson our land were manufactured also in Japan."

Wherever the U.S. imperialists set their foot, the speaker said, there is social unrest and danger of war.

In conclusion the speaker resolutely demanded that the U.S. aggressors should pack up their blood-stained weapons and withdraw at once from South Korea, Japan, Taiwan and South Viet-nam.

All the speakers expressed their whole-hearted support to the Japanese people in the struggle against the "Japan-U.S. Security Treaty," and stressed that this aggressive treaty should be smashed for peace and security in the Far East.

The rally was followed by a mass demonstration.



# Industrial Aid to Agriculture

YUM EUI JAI

Thanks to the correct economic policy of the Workers' Party of Korea on giving priority to the development of heavy industry with simultaneous growth of light industry and agriculture and the Party's wise leadership, all branches of the national economy are leaping ahead like a winged horse. In agriculture mechanization is making great headway.

In the colonial Korea of the pre-liberation period private peasant economy was in a backward state and relied upon outdated farm machines. Its productive forces were at a very low level. After the liberation the position of the peasants has radically changed. But at that time Korea had no powerful industrial base for equipping agriculture technically.

But, now the situation is quite different.

The rural economy has been transformed on socialist lines and put on a modern basis.

More than 9,700 tractors (in terms of 15 hp.) and hundreds of lorries and various kinds of modern farm machines numbering into the thousands are now working in the fields. It is expected that in South Hwanghai and South Pyongan provinces 85 per cent of farm work will be mechanized within the next one or two years. Many tractors will be sent to these provinces so that each tractor will plough on an average 115 jungbo of arable land. Ploughing and conveyance have in the main been mechanized.

The technical equipment of the rural economy as well as live-stock breeding has been markedly improved. Especially, labour-consuming work such as fodder-cutting and threshing is largely mechanized.

The speedy technical equipping of the rural economy has laid a most powerful material and technical foundation for the development of the rural economy. It is a great success achieved in the branch of the rural economy.

As a matter of fact, the mechanization of the rural economy depends entirely on all-round

technical development. Therefore this is inconceivable without industry assisting the rural economy and without the working class supporting it.

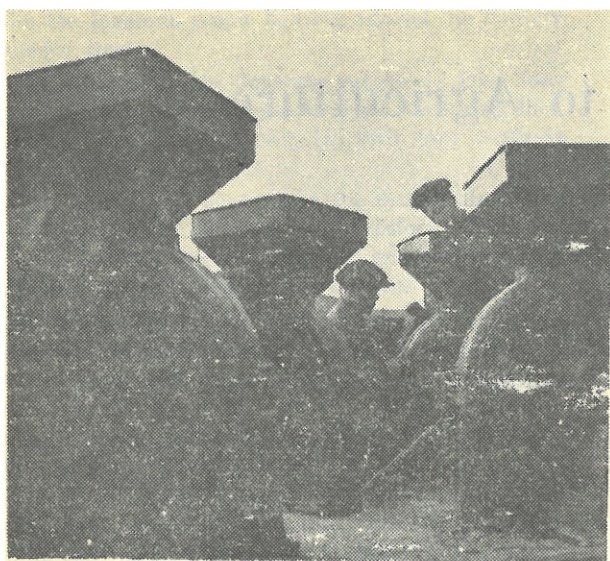
Under the circumstances in which there was no machine-building industry base in the early days to speak of, our country first of all concentrated on building a self-supporting industrial base. For the medium- and small-scale mechanization of the rural economy we made the best use of the assistance from the fraternal countries and mobilized all the available forces while developing the machine-building industry at a rapid pace. Foreseeing large-scale mechanization, keen attention was devoted to the training of technical personnel.

After laying the foundation of machine-building industry our country entered upon the path of effecting all-round technical revolution in the countryside. Taking into consideration the characteristic of the countryside, first of all, the Party set before agriculture the task of introducing a general irrigation system. In a short space of time irrigation has been in the main completed.

*Workers assembling wheels for tractors, at the Anjoo Farm Machine Repair Shop*







*Workers assembling high-speed crushers to be sent to the countryside, at the province-run Namshi Farm Machine Factory, North Pyongan Province*

Then the problem of electrification was solved basically. Lastly all-round mechanization of field work and live-stock breeding followed.

In order to accelerate the mechanization of the rural economy steps were taken to make administration of ministerial level undertake to assist each province in this line and central factories undertake to assist local farm machine factories and stations.

Along with this the division of work between central and local industries was set up; central industry was to turn out lorries, tractors, sowing machines, harvesters and motor-propelled farm machines, while provincially-run factories were to produce various trailers and animal-drawn farm machines and county-run workshops were to produce and repair medium- and small-sized machines including ox-carts.

"Machine-tool multiplying" movement of mass character has greatly contributed to further strengthening the technical equipment of all factories and enterprises, and equipping new-born local farm machine factories with modern facilities.

In line with the policy formulated by the Workers' Party of Korea industry directed its greater forces to build the material and technical foundation of the rural economy. Consequently, a great number of efficient farm machines could be sent to the countryside.

side.

In 1958 alone industry provided more than 300,000 machines — tractors, animal-drawn farm machines, machines for live-stock breeding, etc. — for the countryside.

In September 1958 the task of setting up a general irrigation system which constituted the main part of technical revolution in agriculture was set. Since then the considerable forces of industry have been concentrated on irrigation.

The Rakwon Machine-building Factory provided the countryside with excavators and large-sized centrifugal pumps, the Eonjoong Machine-building Factory with bulldozers and the Daian Electric Appliances Factory with large-sized electric motors.

Within six months after September 1958 more than 400 large-sized pumps, over 2,560 electric motors, 2,700 transformers, 7,880 pumping machines, about 3,000 engines, 156,000 tons of cement, 130 kilometres of iron pipe, 100,000 cubic metres of timber, more than 8,400 kilometres of copper-wire and a large number of excavators, bulldozers, gasoline locomotives, air compressors, etc. were sent to the countryside.

Now that irrigation has been in the main accomplished, industry has turned its forces to mechanizing field work and live-stock farming.

The Kiyang Machine-building Factory and Dukchun Automobile Factory have a plan to turn out 3,000 tractors and 3,000 lorries for this year. These factories are now carrying out successfully their production plans.

Other big machine-building factories such as the Ryongsung, Rakwon, Bookjoong and Ramam machine-building factories and the Daian Electric Appliances Factory, a number of state-owned and province-run farm machine factories are producing quantities of various farm machines and parts, a great many rice-transplanting machines.

In addition to tractors and lorries, our industry will provide this year the countryside with 15,000 trailers, 1,000 maize seeders, 8,600 levelling machines, 1,400 wheat and barley harvesters, 30,000 trailing farm implements, 10,000 combined thrashing machines, 4,000 motor-propelled straw bag braidors, 1,400 fodder cutters, 4,000 high-speed crushers, 110,000 ox-carts, 140,000 between-row weeding machines, etc.

One of important things in mechanizing the rural economy was to train technical per-



sonnel for agricultural management. Practical measures were taken for training on a large scale agronomists, vets, tractor drivers, etc. Already good results have been produced.

Our workers have shown keen interest in producing agricultural machines suitable for our topographical features. So they lend their ready ears to the opinion of the peasants on new farm machines they made. When they send machines to the countryside, they themselves explain about the structure, efficiency, characteristics and usage of the machines to the peasants. They organize technical consultations with peasants, and help them in repairing machines. They also help in improving the work of iron foundries run by agricultural co-ops to enable co-op members themselves to make small farm implements and repair relatively complicated farm machines.

In addition, various factories and enterprises organized short courses for training the technical and skilled workers of agricultural co-ops for a period of three or six months, thereby raising the level of the technical workers in agriculture.

Thanks to all-round assistance of industry in the technical revolution of agriculture, every agricultural co-op has now good skilled workers who are able to operate, assemble and repair machines and equipment.

More than 30,000 technical and skilled workers including machine workers and tractor drivers are working in the countryside. The ranks of technical and skilled workers will be extended to some 100,000 within the next two or three years. In the course of

mechanizing agriculture the ties between industry and agriculture has become more tight and consequently the alliance between the working class and the peasantry has been further consolidated.

In order to promote the rapid growth of agricultural output, raise labour productivity and make labour easy the Workers' Party of Korea has taken measures for mechanizing the rural economy on a full scale within the next two or three years.

In two or three years, when the vast task set by the Party will be put into effect, more than 30,000 tractors and 20,000 lorries and a great number of other highly-efficient farm machines will work in the fields throughout the country. Then, our country will have one tractor for every 60 jungbo of arable land and one lorry every 90 jungbo.

Accordingly more than 85 per cent of agricultural work in the plain areas of the country will be done by tractors and lorries.

To fulfil successfully this great task our industry is strengthening the technical equipment of tractor and automobile factories while constructing or enlarging farm machine factories. Special measures were taken to let every locality produce on its own farm machines suitable for its specific conditions. To this end the system of local industry has been rearranged and its technical equipment further strengthened.

Our workers in factories and peasants in the fields are now doing their best to realize their vast prospective plan, foreseeing a yet brighter future.

#### First Quarter Industrial Plan Overfulfilled

The Plenary Meeting of the Cabinet of the Republic was held on April 7 to sum up the result of the execution of the national economic plan for the first quarter of 1960.

According to the summing up at the meeting, the gross industrial output value plan for the first quarter of this year was fulfilled at 107.5 per cent. This figure exceeds that of the fourth quarter of last year.

During the period both Heavy and Light Industrial Commissions carried out their plan at 105 per cent each and other ministries and bureaus also overfulfilled their plan.

A great number of major products including coal, pig iron, steel, rolled metal, structural steel, cement, staple fabrics and silk fabrics exceeded the plan by far and other kinds of production have been

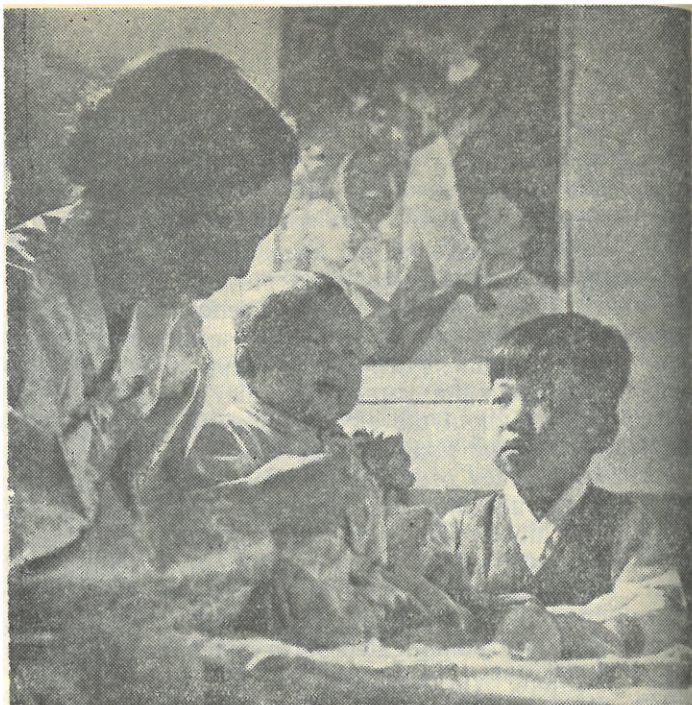
systematically increasing every month.

By March the production of tractors and lorries which acquires decisive significance in mechanizing the rural economy reached the annual production level of 3,000 tractors and lorries each, and the production plan of other farm machines and equipment also was successfully carried out.

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## DEEP SOLICITUDE TO THE YOUNGER GENERATION

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*Children at home*

**T**HROUGH all ages people have wanted to provide their children with the best. But it was only a dream in Korea until the country was liberated in 1945.

After liberation a new society was built. The exploitation of man by man was eliminated. Under socialism the interests of the public accord fully with those of individuals. And the growing generation enjoys the deep concern of the state.

Children are our hope. They will some day take over today's brilliant achievements made in socialist construction and will become the pillars of communist construction. Therefore, our country is doing everything for their health, better education and for giving them a brighter future.

Even in the period of the arduous Fatherland Liberation War the Party and Government paid profound attention to welfare and education of the entire children including war orphans. When we undertook reconstruction after the war, the school buildings were the first ones built. Warm concern is also directed to women, mothers in particular.

Under the labour law, in addition to the regular two-week holidays all the working women in our country are entitled to a 77 day maternity leave with full pay (35 days before delivery, 42 days after delivery).

From the sixth month of pregnancy working women are entitled to do light work without any decrease in wages and prohibited from doing night work.

Women enjoy a free medical service during the period of pregnancy and after the delivery. Pregnant women are registered with their district health institutions, where they are entitled to receive a medical treatment at any time. Doctors and midwives call on them regularly.

In 1959, 75.6 per cent of the total pregnant women in the city and 54.5 per cent in the countryside had their babies in the hospitals and it is expected in the future every pregnant will be hospitalized for delivery.

Thanks to the improvement of medical service provided by the state for the health of children and mothers, in 1959 birth rate went up to 125.6 per cent as against 1944, while mortality dropped to 57.7 per cent.

Every clinic and hospital registers all the children and babies in the district in its charge and directs profound concern to their health. Preventive measures are taken against children's diseases. Diphtheria which accounted for a high death rate of children has been almost rooted out and cases of measles have decreased markedly.

As large numbers of women participate in the socialist construction the number of nurseries and kindergartens keeps increasing. State organs, factories, enterprises and co-ops have their own nurseries and kindergartens. In 1959 the number of nurseries increased 36-fold and kindergartens 26-fold compared with 1956. Last year in the industrial districts 1,881 permanent and seasonal nurseries with 125,232 beds



were operated, in addition to 16,624 with 539,908 beds in the countryside. This means that 60.4 per cent of all the children are taken care of at state or co-op expense.

With the terrible destruction, the war produced a large number of war orphans.

During the Fatherland Liberation War the barbarous U.S. imperialists cold-bloodedly butchered innocent people and savagely bombed North Korea. However, today no orphan is to be found in the streets and villages in the North.

Under the warm solicitude of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic, all war orphans have been brought up in many orphanages. Many of them were sent to the brotherly countries for higher education.

Special mention should be made of our popular educational system.

In our country at schools from the primary school to the institute of higher learning tuition is free of charge. In addition, students of vocational schools and colleges receive regular government stipends.

Universal compulsory middle school education has been put in force, and compulsory technical education will soon be enforced.

Today in our country one-fourth of the population are attending schools of various levels, of which some 52,000 are registered in 37 institutes of higher learning. And it is expected the number of institutes of higher learning will grow further.

Moreover, the young workers can receive college education while they work.

The students are provided with school supplies by the state. Last year students were given summer and winter suits and over-coats. Along with the development of our national economy still greater supplies will be given to them.

The children and students in our country usually spend their summer vacations in scenic spots or at the seashore.

In Sokhoo on the East coast and Sukam in South Pyongan Province are fine summer camps for Young Pioneers.

Large-scale Pioneers' camping grounds are now being built in Songdowon, Wonsan, while more than twenty camping grounds will be opened in Bocheonbo, a revolutionary spot of anti-Japanese armed struggle led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, in the vicinity of Mt. Baikdoo. There are also three or four camping grounds in every province. The factories, enterprises and co-ops maintain such facilities.

Last summer, some 300,000 children, one-fifth of all the children, enjoyed a camping life.

Children buy their necessary goods at exceptionally low prices. There are special department stores, barber shops, studios and other kinds of facilities for children.

Each community maintains its own children's playground. Then there are libraries, clubs, reading-rooms and cinemas for the children.

Now in Pyongyang an eleven-storeyed Children's Palace with a total floor space of 25,000 square metres is under construction. When completed, it will have a theatre, a cinema and a gymnastic hall. There will be also some 200 special rooms for the use of scientific, literary, industrial and other circles.

Big clubs for children are also to be built in Kaesong and Bocheonbo.

But things are entirely different in South Korea under U.S. occupation. Children are deprived of the right to education and life itself is denied them.

We cannot be indifferent to their suffering and abject poverty. We are striving hard to make the U.S. imperialists withdraw from South Korea and achieve the country's unification so as to open the way for the students and young people of South Korea to enjoy a happy life like the youth of the North.

*A lesson on the revolutionary tradition of the Party (at a school for bereft children of the patriots in Hamheung)*





# *Solidarity with Algeria*

The Delegation of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic headed by Krim Belkacem, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, paid a friendly visit to Korea from May 10 to 13, at the invitation of the Government of the D.P.R.K.

Shouts of one hundred and fifty thousand well-comers lining the route from the airport to the reception hall greeted them: "We warmly welcome the Delegation of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic!" "Long live friendship and solidarity between the Algerian and Korean peoples!"

On the day of their arrival a mass meeting in welcome of the delegation of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic was held at Kim Il Sung Square in Pyongyang.

At the meeting Kim Il, First Vice-Premier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a welcome speech. He noted that the Korean people have the highest respect and deepest admiration for the Algerian people who have unswervingly struggled over six years with arms in their hands against the French colonialist plunderers.

Krim Belkacem, head of the delegation, stressed that the Algerian people support enthusiastically the South Korean people's struggle against the fascist-terrorist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen. He added that the Algerian people would fight till final victory is won just as the Korean people under the leadership of their great leader, Premier Kim Il Sung, won victory in the struggle against the U.S. aggression.

No force on earth can bar the righteous struggle of the Korean and Algerian peoples against imperialism.

During their stay in Korea the Algerian guests witnessed with their own eyes the inexhaustible vitality of the Korean people who have taken power in their hands and are creating happiness and prosperity.

During their stay the guests also had friendly talks with the Government Delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. At the talks the two sides exchanged views on the present international situation and questions of interest to both countries, particularly questions on further strengthening solidarity between the peoples of the two countries in the common struggle against colonialism and imperialism and reached complete identity of views on the questions discussed at the talks.

As is pointed out in the Joint Communiqué, the Korean people highly appraise the heroic struggle of the Algerian people for national independence and freedom against the French imperialists and express full solidarity with them.

The French colonialists should take hands off from Algeria at once and the Algerian question should be settled in accordance with the will of the Algerian people.

The just struggle of the Algerian people for national independence and freedom enjoys full support and encouragement of the people throughout the world.

At the present the international situation is changing in favour of the fighting Algerian people and the Asian and African peoples who are struggling for peace and national independence.

The might of the socialist camp headed by the great Soviet Union has been unprecedentedly strengthened and the forces for the national liberation struggle against imperialism is gaining strength with every passing day.

However, the U.S. and other imperialist aggressors whose days are numbered are making desperate attempts to check the present international trend, to stave off their doom and to maintain the colonialist predatory rule at any cost.

Proceeding from their aggressive calculation the imperialist aggressors flatly refuse the disarmament and the peaceful settlement of international issues. And furthermore, the imperialists, under the cloak of peace, are trying to expand armed forces and carrying out provocative, aggressive manoeuvres in Asia and Africa.

The more the peoples of Asia and Africa heighten their vigilance against the manoeuvres of the imperialists who are still pursuing the colonialist predatory policy in Asia and Africa and unite their forces in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, the sooner their victory will come.

The Korean people are convinced that the Algerian people enjoying the support of the people the world over will certainly win final victory after defeating the French aggressors.

The French aggressive troops must withdraw from Algeria and the U.S. imperialists from South Korea, Taiwan, South Viet-Nam, Japan, Turkey and other Asian and African areas.

# Closer Unity of the Afro-Asian People

KIM SEUNG HYUNG

The Second Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference held recently in Conakry, capital of the Guinea Republic, is an event of epoch-making significance in the lives of the peoples on the two continents.

The Conference fully demonstrated that the struggle of the Afro-Asian peoples against imperialism and colonialism is gathering strength and momentum and that closer unity is being moulded in their common struggle.

It also stressed once again to everyone that the last day of dirty colonialism will come in the latter half of the 20th century and that no force on earth can deter the current in the development of history.

A declaration and resolutions adopted at the Conference set forth a way of coping with the urgent problems which the peoples of the two continents are facing. It can be said with certainty that these documents carrying forward the Bandung spirit constitute a programme of action at present and give added impetus to their struggle for the goal.

The entire Korean people wholeheartedly hail the results of the Conference and pledge firm support to the resolutions. The declaration and resolutions accord with the consistent peace-loving foreign policy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—a policy of peaceful co-existence of states with differing social and political systems and of consolidating the unity of the Afro-Asian peoples in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

Particularly noteworthy is the fact that the resolution on the Korean question harmonizes perfectly with the burning aspirations of the Korean people who are striving for the realization of the peaceful unification of the country. It called upon all the Afro-Asian Peoples to mark this June 25, the 10th anniversary of outbreak of the Korean war unleashed by the U.S. imperialists, as the "Day of the Common Struggle for Compelling the U.S. Army to Get Out of South Korea."

The Conference participants laid stress on

the fact that the unification of Korea must be realized in a peaceful way by the Koreans themselves without any outside interference. They also supported our initiative on holding immediately talks between North and South Korea, demanding the South Korean authorities to accept the proposal at the earliest date. The Conference also emphasized that an end must be put at once to the schemes of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea to start another war and that the Korean Armistice Agreement be strictly observed.

Such a firm support expressed by the delegates from over 50 Afro-Asian countries accounting for more than half of the world's population will be a great contribution to the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

The struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful unification of the country is linked with the common fight of the Afro-Asian peoples against imperialism and colonialism and for securing peace and national independence.

In recent years, the Afro-Asian people have scored historic victories in their fight.

Drastically changed is the political map of the area. On the "Dark Continent" where the people once found themselves overshadowed by colonialism, today many independent countries have come into being, and are going on along the road of progress.

In Asia, the colonial pillars of imperialism have collapsed. Following on the heels of the Asian people, the African people have already liberated an area embracing one-third of the territory and nearly half of the population of the continent. At present, their struggle for freedom and independence and against imperialism and colonialism have merged into a powerful and irresistible torrent of national revolution, shaking the rotten colonial rule of imperialism to its foundations.

The Western imperialists, however, have become more desperate in their attempt to reverse the tide of our time in the development of history by any and all possible means.

They are openly resorting to armed suppression of the peoples who are as yet under colonialism, while seeking to maintain their domination over new-born countries by wearing the mask of "aid" for economic control which is to be replaced eventually with political control. This, in essence, is neo-colonialism.

The imperialists are also intensifying tension in Asia. They are hatching new plots in attempt at new aggression through the Cento and Seato military blocks, etc. South Korea, Taiwan and Okinawa are still occupied by their armies. The areas have been turned into their springboards for the provocation of another aggressive war. In South Vietnam and Laos they have been making military aggression with more frequency in gross violation of the Geneva Agreement on Indo-China. Of late, by concocting the "Japan-U.S. Military Security Pact", they have been treading underfoot not only the right to self-determination of the Japanese people but also openly jeopardizing security in the whole of Asia. Who has caused tension in Asia and poverty and misfortune of the peoples? It is no other than the U.S. imperialists.

In Africa, the Western imperialists are putting up a desperate last-ditch struggle to crush the national liberation movement by armed force and police terrorism.

How reckless the world imperialists are in their attempt to hang on is seen in Algeria. For more than six years the French imperialists have waged war against Algeria.

The U.S. imperialists are stimulating the armed suppression on the one hand, and on the other they are making their way into Africa under the cloak of the "friends" of African people with "economic and technical aid," penetrating their capital wider and deeper into the continent.

No matter how desperately they may try to cling to their last colonial stronghold in Asia and Africa, they can never impede historical progress in this era when the complete abolishment of colonialism is put on the order of the day as a most urgent task.

The representatives of the Afro-Asian peoples assembled in Conakry expressed their firm determination to resolutely crush every kind of imperialists' scheme.

In the name of the Afro-Asian peoples, the Conakry Conference declared that their na-

tional independence will by no means be an object of bargain. The Afro-Asian peoples once again reaffirmed their resolutions to fight in protest against aggressive military pacts and alliances and against every possible machination of the enemy to destroy by atomic bombs everything that talents of people have created for the welfare and prosperity of mankind.

The attendants of the Conference called upon all the governments of the Afro-Asian countries to hold as early as possible a large-scale conference for consolidating the unity of the peoples and the friendship of the states, for strengthening the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for national independence, economic and social development, co-existence and peace.

And they appealed to the peace-lovers throughout the world to invigorate the fight against all sorts of domination and oppression so as to liquidate the root of international tension and create favourable conditions for the easing of the international tension, for peaceful co-existence of nations and for general and complete disarmament.

As pointed out in the declaration of the Conference, to unite the Afro-Asian people is of great importance in the struggle against imperialist aggression and for safeguarding peace and national independence. Especially the development of cooperation between the countries in the socialist camp and Afro-Asian peace-loving countries is of vital necessity in winning victory in the anti-imperialist and anti-colonial struggle of the Afro-Asian peoples.

Great success was gained by the Conference which fully reflected the unanimous will of hundreds of millions of the Afro-Asian peoples. There can be no doubt that such success will have positive influence on the international affairs and contribute to further easing international tension and facilitating the consolidation of peace.

The Korean people will further strengthen the solidarity and unity with the Afro-Asian peoples in the struggle for realizing the resolutions of the Conference.

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*The wrathful voices of the people, "Away with the Syngman Rhee regime!" shook the whole area of South Korea. Photo: On April 11, the Masan citizens marching to the police station*



# POPULAR UPRISING IN SOUTH KOREA

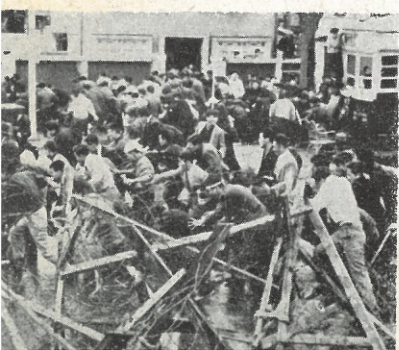






*On April 19, even under the "Emergency Martial Law" the Seoul citizens showing stamina in their struggle against the fascist terrorist rule*

*The demonstrators in Seoul are breaking through barricades erected in front of Rhee's residence "Kyungmoodai"*



*Youth and students in Seoul rushing at the "Central Government" building demanding "Syngman Rhee, get out of office!"*



*Demonstrators in Seoul shouting "Down with the Syngman Rhee's fascist ruling apparatus!" in front of the Syngman Rhee's residence "Kyungmoodai"*





Professors in Seoul are marching, shouting "Away with the fascist terrorist rule of the Syngman Rhee clique!"



On April 26, South Korean people won a victory in their resistance movement. Syngman Rhee, a puppet of the U.S. imperialists, resigned. Photo: The demonstrators in Seoul pulling along the "statue" of the traitor Syngman Rhee



On April 26, demonstrators in Seoul captured the U.S.-made tanks from the puppet Syngman Rhee army



A fire-engine burnt by the demonstrators in Seoul



Encountered the march of demonstrators in Seoul policemen are taking to their heel







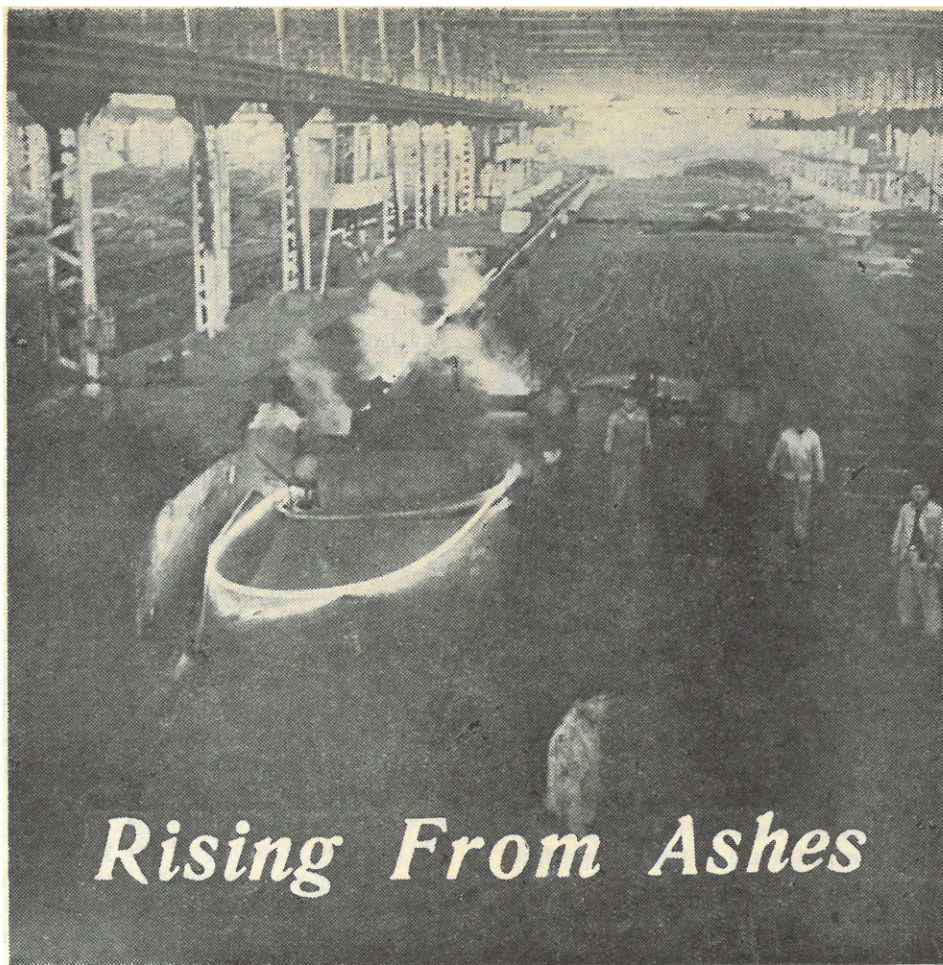
**THE ENTIRE PEOPLE OF NORTH KOREA SUPPORT AND  
ENCOURAGE THE STRUGGLE OF THE SOUTH KOREAN  
PEOPLE**

*Above: Pyongyang mass rally held on April 20 to support and encourage the struggle of the South Korean people against the Syngman Rhee fascist rule*

*Below: A big demonstration held in Pyongyang in support of the heroic struggle of South Korean people*







## *Rising From Ashes*

When the roar of the cannon died down in Korea, some Westerners predicted that it would take scores of years for the Korean people to restore the war-ravaged factories, and some even concluded that it would be impossible.

Of course, these people had some ground for saying that. After all, 90 per cent of all the establishments in North Korea had been reduced to ashes by the U.S. bombing during the war. The U.S. aggressors dumped some 550,000 tons of bombs, destroying 300,000 houses, 5,000 schools and 8,700 factory buildings.

The Korean people, however, not only rebuilt and enlarged all these factories and enterprises, but built many new up-to-date ones within two to three years after the ceasefire.

Industry has made a big leap. The total industrial output value in 1959 was more than 6-fold that of the pre-war peak level and the grain output was

about one million tons greater. No dug-outs can be seen in the country and electricity goes to the remotest village. Besides, a great many schools have been built.

Every evening, factory clubs resound with music and cheerful laughter is heard from the houses. On Sundays the people enjoy strolling or go to theatres or cinemas. Such a joyous life, however, has not come of its own.

### **STEEL GIANT ON DEBRIS**

Time: 9:30 a.m. August 3, 1953, just after the truce.

Four or five cars drove up to the Kangsun Steel Works. They stopped at the front gate because of debris, bomb craters and warped angle bars.

Workers were busy clearing away debris, filling in craters. Shovels and picks were about all they had and they were carrying things on their backs. When the cars stopped everyone straightened up to see who had come. Premier Kim Il Sung and other Party and Government leaders had arrived. The surprised workers shouted "Long Live Marshal Kim Il Sung!"

Photo:

*The roughing shop of the Kangsun Steel Mill*

"Long Live the Workers' Party of Korea!" Furnace builders and smelters who had been working on the devastated electric furnace and rolling workers who were cutting those twisted angle bars with files went out to welcome Premier Kim Il Sung.

Smiling broadly, Premier Kim Il Sung responded to the workers.

"How are you, comrades! Well, how are things going?"

Premier Kim Il Sung went first to the steel shop. Looking at the electric furnace which lay in ruins, he asked one of the workers standing beside him, "What is your opinion? Do you think you can restore this on your own?"

"We have to, Comrade Premier," the worker answered without hesitation.

"Yes, you have to restore it. Today steel is needed very badly. Under the present conditions it will not be easy to rebuild heavy industry, but without heavy industry we cannot rehabilitate and develop rapidly light industry and agriculture. Nor can we rapidly improve the people's living. We need steel to rebuild factories, to make machines, and to build houses. Without steel we can not do anything. Therefore I hope you will restore the electric furnace at the earliest possible date and make it the first producer of steel in the country after the war."

After the inspection of the works, Premier Kim Il Sung went over to the residential section where all the houses had been turned into dug-outs.

At 6 p.m. workers and technicians of the works held a meeting to welcome Premier Kim Il Sung. A place under a scorched birch tree was chosen for the meeting. There was no place in the works where they could gather because the works had been destroyed utterly by a total of 33,000 enemy planes during the war time.

At the gathering, Premier Kim Il Sung, emphasizing once again the importance of steel, asked the workers to rebuild the devastated works as soon as possible into an up-to-date one, not to merely restore the old one. To do this, the Premier stressed, the workers should explore all potentialities of industry.

The Premier's words made deep impression on the steel workers. The steel shop, blooming shop, rolling shop and so on were restored or newly built in succession. They filled up all the craters and trees and flowers were planted in the compound.

However, in building electric furnaces there were many failures. There were only a few who had experiences in such work and a fresh start had to be taken many times.

They walked about looking for high-tension wire. Impatient for the arrival of cranes, the workers made scaffold for erecting factory buildings. They dug out

machine parts which had been buried under the ground. A struggle had to be waged to cast off the mystery about technique. They did not know discouragement and at last they won brilliant victory.

Upholding Premier Kim Il Sung's words, the smelters turned out steel in 40 days after the war. Four electric furnaces were restored into modern ones and two new ones were built. Then two rolling mills were rebuilt in a short space of time—one with an annual capacity of 70,000 tons and the other 130,000 tons.

Great success was achieved in technical innovation, too. Workers and technicians of the works, enjoying help from the metallurgical research workers of Academy of Sciences, succeeded for the first time in our country in using electricity in manufacturing iron by sending oxygen into the furnace, and producing special steel alongside the ordinary kind.

The time of a heat of the electric furnace was cut down from 18-43 hours in 1949 to less than 9 hours in 1959, and the time required for regular repair of the furnace from 14 hours to 8 hours. The furnaces were made serviceable longer. They could endure 40 heats whereas formerly they had to be repaired after 6 heats. Workers of the RMS made more than 200 machine tools only in one year after the machine tools multiplying movement was launched in 1959. During the past three years over 4,000 inventions and technical innovations were made resulting in the economization of over 110,000 work-days. The following figures speak eloquently of how the creative labor of the smelters of the works bore fruits.

Growth of Steel Output (in percentages)

|        | 1944 | 1949 | 1956 | 1959  | 1960 (plan) |
|--------|------|------|------|-------|-------------|
| Steel  |      |      |      |       |             |
| ingot  | 100  | 160  | 440  | 1,120 | 1,550       |
| Steel  |      |      |      |       |             |
| plate  |      | 100  | 500  | 1,200 | 1,380       |
| Rolled |      |      |      |       |             |
| steel  |      | 100  | 430  | 1,440 | 1,740       |

Jin Eung Won, initiator of the historic "Chullima Work-team" movement, said to this writer: "Premier Kim Il Sung visited our works over ten times after the truce, and on every occasion he showed us the right path to follow, gave us advice for solving knotty problems and paid deep concern to the betterment of our life. He inspired us to increased production of steel. He said, firstly steel, secondly steel, and thirdly steel. He was rejoiced over the fact that we restored the works on our own, saying, 'what is there to be proud of this works?' The works has been rebuilt on our own by our technicians and workers without the aid of foreigners... Without the Party's wisdom and Comrade Premier's wise guidance, our



achievements and bright prospect would be unthinkable."

This works will be developed in the near future into an integrated works to produce annually one million tons of pig iron and 1.2 million tons of various kinds of steel including special steel.

Since the truce, the steel workers have been provided with modern flats and apartment houses enough to accommodate thousands of families, a club house, a cinema, a nursery, a night sanatorium and educational establishments from primary schools to higher technical schools. At present more houses, schools and cultural and welfare establishments are being built.

Today steel produced in the works goes to the construction sites in Pyongyang, Kiyang Machine-building Factory, Dukchun Automobile Factory and other construction sites and factories throughout the country. It is used for making tractors, trucks, cranes, drills, pumps, electric motors, spinning and weaving machines, etc.

Steel is the key to the development of the national economy. So Premier Kim Il Sung pointed out "Iron and Machines are the King of Industry." Herein lies the reason why he laid down the policy of giving priority to the development of heavy industry with the simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture. And it made today's prosperity possible.

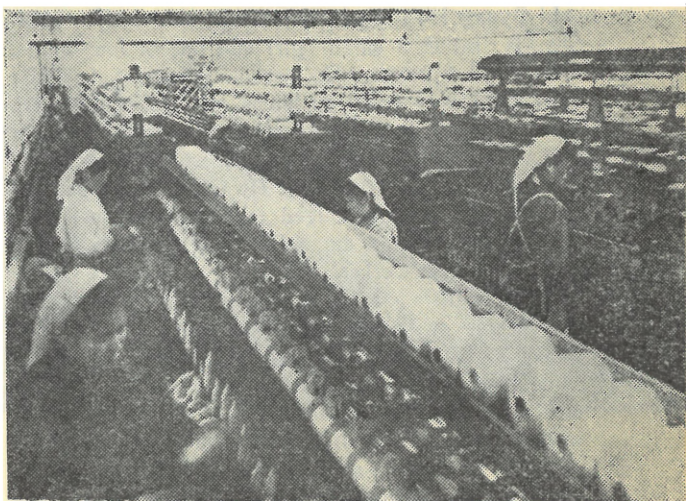
### LOFTY IDEA OF COMMUNISM

The Shinuijoo Woolen Textile Mill received scores of large-sized looms from the Pyongyang and Kangae textile machine factories. These were the machines made by Korean workers with materials produced in our country. They were set up promptly in the youth shop.

The director of the planning department Choi Mong Hi worked out the production plan for 1960 on the basis of the increased capacity of equipment. The target is to weave 900,000 metres of fabrics.

When the mill had started a few years ago it had only a few machines for making hosiery. But now it turns out high-grade woolen fabrics in large quantities. No wonder then manager Hyun Su Woon is rejoicing over such a rapid development.

When the draft plan was put up for general discussion, workers of the RMS expressed their determination to shorten the machine repairing time by over 5,000 hours compared with last year, and roving workers were determined to cut down the amount of odd ends of thread from 6 grams to 3 grams per kilogram. Weavers made resolves to fulfil their yearly quotas by August 15, the 15th anniversary of the country's liberation, by shortening the time required for changing shuttles from 5 seconds to 3 seconds



*The roving shop of Shinuijoo Woolen Textile Mill*

and by raising the utility rate of machines by 4.7 per cent.

"Premier Kim Il Sung always teaches us to rely upon the Party and popular masses in our work, but we failed to follow his teachings fully in working out the plan. The mass discussion concluded that we have the untapped reserve, with which we can produce 300,000 metres more fabrics," the manager said. "I felt even more keenly the important role of the political consciousness of workers in raising labour productivity. You talk with workers, then you will see how great their patriotic zeal is."

I met many workers including Li Bong Koo, a veteran fireman for boilers, spinner Li Soon Bok who now takes charge of 600 spindles, engineer Kim Yang Ho who has made no small contribution to the economization of foreign currency by producing parchment from vinalon. Lastly I talked with two girl weavers who have fulfilled their yearly quotas six months ahead of schedule—Chang Yong Soon and Li Byung Hwa.

To my question on how she has fulfilled her yearly quota so early, Chang Yong Soon replied in a modest way, "The home-made looms worked well."

But her friend, Li Byung Hwa broke in: "Of course the looms are good, but machines depend upon the operator, don't they? She is a well-known multi-loom operator in our mill. And a model worker. We've learnt much from her—from tying threads to arranging warp."

"But, Byung Hwa," interrupted Chang Yong Soon turning to me, "she herself is a well known skilled weaver, an operator of 29 looms."

"29-loom operator?"

Seeing my look of surprise, she told me the following:



Li Byung Hwa began to work in this mill in 1954. She is rather a small girl and one of few words. After a short training she became a weaver. In those days there were about 40 looms, most of which were old and went wrong frequently. It is rather natural that weavers do not like to handle such obsolete machines. However, Li Byung Hwa who had just become a weaver was obliged to work with such one, because the foreman did not like to give a new machine to a new worker.

However, in a month or so Li Byung Hwa startled the people with a record comparable to a skilled weaver's. She was given another machine of the same kind, and she repeated her performance. Then the foreman gave obsolete machines one after another in her charge with a different intention from the first.

Work is harder and income is less if one works with an obsolete machine. But she did not make even a word of complaint. And she made 29 such obsolete looms work well.

"How did you do such fine job?"

To my question, she answered modestly.

"At first I was dissatisfied. But I thought of the Communists in the days of anti-Japanese armed struggle who fought for the fatherland and the people at the risk of their life and those heroes who covered the muzzles of the enemy guns with their own bodies to enable their comrades-in-arms to make a dash at the enemy position in the severe Fatherland Liberation War."

Her simple words well represent the spirit of our era—lofty Communist idea. Yes, armed with such an idea inherited from the anti-Japanese partisans with undaunted spirit who showed ardent love even in the most grim days towards the fatherland and the people, the Korean people can display boundless creativeness like the old fireman Li Bong Koo, become well versed in their work in a short span of time like the girl spinner Li Soon Bok, and overcome every difficulty like the engineer Kim Yang Ho. I keenly felt once again at the mill that the motive power which has enabled our industry to flower on the ruins and crops to grow well on our land is no other than the revolutionary spirit, Communism, burning in the hearts of our people.

### BOUNDLESS POTENTIALITY

"A weaving factory appeared first, next the foodstuffs and slaked lime factories, daily necessities and building materials factories and a paper mill sprang up. Nine new factories were built in our town Anak between August and September, 1958. This gave us twelve local factories." On the way to the Fabrics Producers' Co-op, Jo Moon Soon, Vice-Chairman of the Anak County People's Committee, South Hwanghai Province told me.

"In 1959, we produced 660,000 metres of fabrics, which means 8 metres per head of the population in the County. Then we made 25,000 farm tools, various kinds of foodstuffs enough to meet the need of the inhabitants in the County, in addition to a great deal of daily necessities and building materials.

"I must tell you that at the beginning we did not know where to start. The American invaders had destroyed almost all the houses. Hundreds and thousands of innocent people were killed by the American troops. This evoked the wrath of the people the world over, the town had no industry to speak of and no railways immediately after the war and the townfolk had to travel 50 kilometres to get the nearest station. So it was a big problem for us to find material, equipment, and labour power to build the factories.

"One day Comrade Kim Il Sung on an inspection trip to our county explained that houses could be built with the weathered granite available in the locality, machines and farm tools could be made with the destroyed U.S. tanks and bomb splinters, cloth could be woven from the bark of cotton plant and castor-beans, and the bereft family members and dependents could be drawn into production. His words threw a new light on our problem. The sources were around us but we had not seen them.

"The wise guidance of the Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung became a material force once it had gripped the masses. The weaving factory started its operation with three hand-loom and nine workers, mostly bereft family members. But it is now enlarged to 70 looms and all other necessary machines.



*The Anak County-run Textile Mill in South Hwanghai Province*



"There are now over 200 women workers, and they have built factory buildings of 400 square metres with weathered granite besides making looms with idle materials.

"The well-equipped paper mill with a floor space of 10 square metres was constructed by 60 women workers. Its daily output of paper reached three tons. The Daily Necessaries Factory is able to turn out 30 different items."

Having introduced me to Chang Woon Hyup, manager of the Fabrics Producers' Co-op, Jo Moon soon said, "The manager is going to explain to you something about the co-op." Chang Woon Hyup received us warmly. He was a weaving machine operator until two years ago. He said: "Though our factory was the first one built, yet, before we knew it we were behind others. So we had to do something in a hurry. And we made it a rule to do a bit of work in the mornings before our regular work started. Also we carried sand and clay after work hours. In this way we built a new factory with 2,200 square metres and equipped it with over 60 looms. There were only 30 men among 400 workers altogether. How diligently the girls and women worked! The co-op is to turn out 800,000 metres of cloth this year, 10 metres per head of the population in the county."

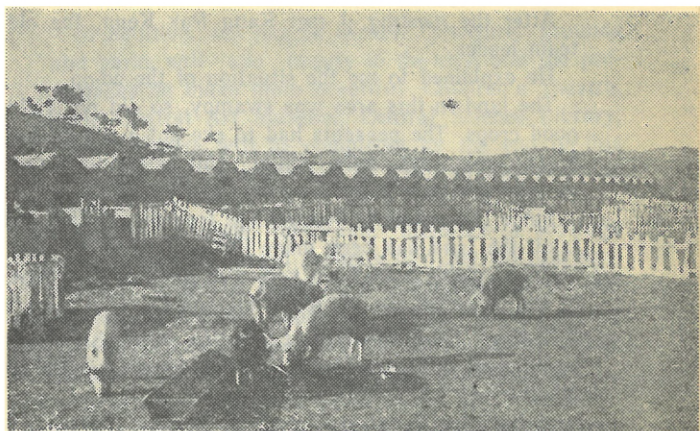
The increase in the output of daily necessities, the growing number of working people, the awakening of their class consciousness, the strengthening of the relations between town and countryside and reduction of the state investment in light industry—all this brought about epoch-making changes in the material and cultural life of the local inhabitants... We were told something more about this by Pak Seung Nyu, a weaver of the Fabrics Producers' Co-op.

"My husband was killed by American soldiers in December 1950, just before I gave birth to a baby. And I was arrested and subjected to brutal torture. After the enemy were driven back south my family lived on the grain and money given by the state. I became a weaver when a co-operative was organized. My mother-in-law does some side-line work. We now live in a cozy house provided by the co-op and weaved some. My sons and daughter go to primary school and junior middle school."

The manager turned to me, saying:

"The construction of our factory owed much to many big factories. For instance, the workers of the Kaichun Precision Instruments Factory sent us modern lathes when the workers of the Farm-tools Factory launched the "Let each machine tool make another" movement. The Sariwon Farm Machine Repair Factory came to help us too. As a result, there were 50 machine tools in the factory.

"We have ever so many hidden potentialities to be



*Newly built pig-stalls of Bonghwa Co-op in Jirung County*

tapped in improving equipment. The workers of the Fabrics Producers' Co-op were able to weave more than 200 per cent of cloth over the previous year by changing the hand looms to power looms. And the workers of the Farm-tool Factory were able to reduce the time for making one ox-cart from 8.5 days to 4 days by mechanizing work.

"Last year we cultivated 1,300 jungbo of cotton and 500 jungbo of castor-bean, so we could weave 750,000 metres of cloth. There are also over 600 members of bereft families working in Anak. The people are doing the work in their own houses. Now we know how to manage factories, but there is much to learn when we think of the high spirit of the workers and the rapid development of the local industry. But we'll do our best."

These were his closing words.

## ON THE BATTLE SITE

It was getting dark when I reached the Bonghwa (torch) Agricultural Co-op, Kaichun County, South Pyongan Province.

I called immediately at the management office, but I found only two teenagers, who told me that all the co-op members had gone to the club to attend the general meeting.

The two boys said they were waiting for their fathers. One of them said: "Grand Pa, leader of 7th work-team, was really angry last time when they had the meeting. He scolded Moon Kil because he said that it was not grave fault that two jungbo of land had been left fallow last year:

"You should know how valuable two jungbo of land is, because your father did not have that much land. He had to put up with all kinds of things serving the landlord. Since the co-op members are leading a comfortable life, I'm afraid they have forgotten the past."



After the meeting, I met Kang Rak Keun, the old team leader.

He explained to me the situation of the co-op.

The land in this area was swampy, so did not yield good crops. The peasants had to eke out a scanty living by planting only millet. And before liberation most of the peasants did not own even such land.

Since the peasants became the true masters of the land, the land has been made fertile. And every year the crop yields have been very rich and the livelihood of the peasants has improved markedly.

During the Fatherland Liberation War, the farm lands were devastated and farm-tools were broken or taken away, to say nothing of cows and pigs. It was here that our People's Army and Chinese Volunteers surrounded and annihilated six divisions of the U.S. and puppet armies who were fleeing southward from Hichun, Chosan, Woonsan. A fierce battle was fought here, the enemy resisting desperately.

Boundlessly inspired by the heroic struggle of our soldiers, the peasants worked hard day and night for final victory in the war.

At that time, young girl Kim Rak Hi (now chairman of the co-op and Labour Hero of the Republic) lifted high the torch of a movement for women to learn ploughing. The women quickly joined in the movement. That is why this co-op was named Torch Co-op.

When the co-op was first set up in this area after the truce, it had only 11 households. But by 1958, the number had grown to 580.

At first it owned only two carts and six cattle, but by 1958 the co-op had 57 carts, 167 cows, 700 pigs, two trucks, one tractor and 15 machine-tools including lathes and boring mills. When it was organized

it had only 23 jungbo but it now owns 820 jungbo of land.

The annual share of the members is increasing every year. Last year an average share per household was 2.1 tons in grain and 574 won in cash, or an increase of 10 per cent in grain and a doubling in cash as against the previous year.

He went on:

"Of course, last year our grain harvest was extremely big and our cash income was very good. But the total grain output could have been greater. As I said, most of us now do not value as they should the land for which our heroic soldiers protected with their blood from the U.S. invaders. Moreover, the workers have tirelessly supplied us with many farm implements and fertilizer in addition to much cement, timber and daily necessities. Therefore, with the turn of new year all the co-op members rose up to thoroughly correct their faults and march on towards higher eminence."

They tilled 30 jungbo of fallow land, built irrigation canals over the whole fields and applied 40 tons of compost per jungbo.

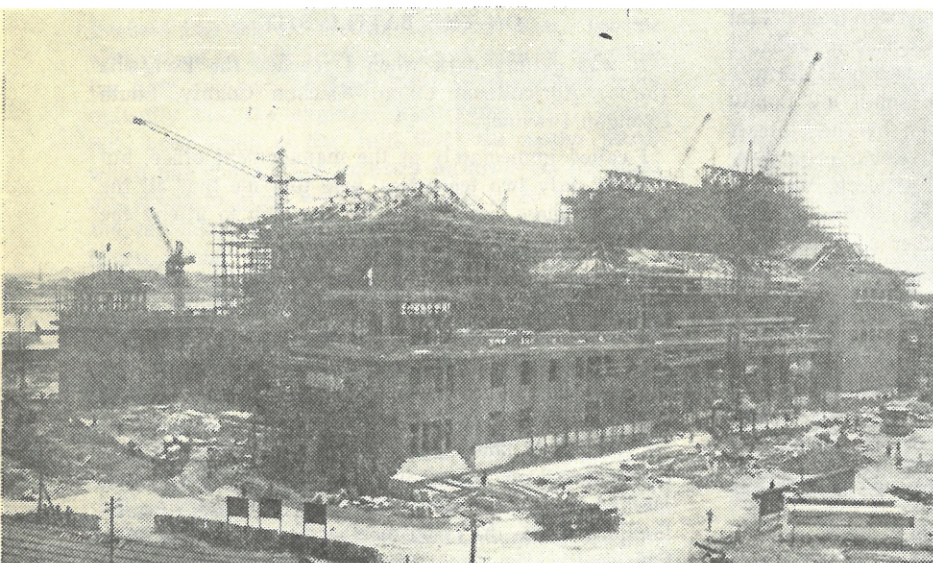
This year most farming will be mechanized. In conclusion, he said;

"In the future, we will never allow a single inch of land to lie fallow. We are firmly determined to carry out the task set forth by the Party."

### TODAY'S PYONGYANG SPEED

"Pyongyang speed" means the speed of Chullima (winged horse) at which our people have erected a new modern city on debris in the short period of seven years.

During the war-time the enemy poured out more



*Grand Opera Theatre under construction*

than 530,000 bombs over Pyongyang and the city was reduced to ashes. 530,000 bombs mean more than one per citizen.

However, during the past years after the truce over 70 up-to-date industrial enterprises, large and medium, modern flats for 70,000 families, schools with a total floor space of 320,000 square metres, theatres and cinemas with a total seating capacity of 23,000, and 164 kindergartens and nurseries have been built. Besides, parks and pleasure grounds have been opened and water works and sewerage with a total length of over 230,000 metres have been installed.

All this was done during the past seven years.

When Japanese radio reporter Kikuno Hironaka revisited Pyongyang in 1958 after a lapse of two years, he said that he thought the airport had been moved to another place, because things looked so different all the way from the airport to Pyongyang Hotel.

Then Mr. Goro Terao, Japanese critic, who paid a visit to the city in 1958, said:

"During my ten-day stay in Pyongyang, I was afraid of getting lost as new buildings kept towering up in succession along the streets."

There is something in what they said. In 1953 a flat for one household was assembled every 14 minutes. But today it is done in a matter of 8 minutes.

A foreign visitor called it "incredible speed," and the other said, "Immeasurable might is springing up from the ground."

That is true. Today's Pyongyang is rushing forward at top speed, double Chullima. Even our people themselves are surprised at this.

This year, to be more exact, in June and July, Pyongyang will see many new constructions. A grand theatre with a floor space of 23,000 square metres, the Central Liberation Struggle Museum, Soviet Exhibition Hall, Children's Department Store, Okroojung Restaurant, many apartment buildings, nearly 100 schools, kindergartens, cinemas, theatres, hotels and Taidong Bridge No. 2, 682 metres in length and 28.5 metres in width.

In addition, 415 jungbo of new pleasure grounds and parks will add beauty to the city, and the promenades be made more beautiful. Children's Theatre, State Central Art Museum, Central Science Library, Circus Theatre will be completed by the end of this year and the construction of Printing Combinat be furthered.

Moreover, some up-to-date factories—a bearings factory with an annual capacity of 1,200,000 bearings, electric appliances plant with a capacity of 200,000 electric appliances, and electricwire factory turning out 10,000 tons of wire—will be constructed, while equipment of many factories will be expanded.

This, however, has not come easily or accidentally. All this is brought about thanks to the establishment of the foundation of powerful heavy industry, the development of light industry, the socialist transformation of rural economy and the promotion of technical revolution, and to the Chullima movement which made it possible to complete the First Five-Year Plan in two and a half years.

The workers are determined to carry out this year's task by August 15, the fifteenth anniversary of liberation day, and send more iron, cement, timber, building-machines, up-to-date machines and equipment to Pyongyang. The co-op members have risen up to provide the constructors of Pyongyang with more grains, meat, eggs, milk, vegetables, fruits, etc.

The youth, students, office employees and citizens of Pyongyang are coming out as one to put extra spurs to the construction.

Pyongyang has a history of over 1,500 years and it is a political, economic, and cultural centre and the heart of the Korean revolution.

Pyongyang is inseparable from our people's life and happiness. That is why we love Pyongyang boundlessly. Our people are eager to make Pyongyang more beautiful.

It can be said with certainty that Pyongyang will be yet more grand.

A bright future lies ahead for Pyongyang.



# Colonial Dependency of South Korean Economy

CHOI CHUN SOO

**T**AKING advantage of the ceasefire in Korea the U.S. imperialists, who had been defeated in their armed aggression against Korea, came out again with a false slogan. They have been loud in proclaiming that within five or six years after the Korean armistice South Korean economy would be rehabilitated through the U.S. aid, making it possible for them to stand on their own feet. Such estimation was spelled out in the "Neisan Report" in which the basic direction of the economic policy of the U.S. imperialists toward South Korea since the war is laid down and in the U.S. official documents as well as documents of the so-called U.S. Commission for the Rehabilitation of Korea."

Frightened by big achievements attained in North Korea, the U.S. ruling circles have painstakingly sought out such beautiful words as "rehabilitation and reconstruction" to cover their political and moral defeat. However, that did not improve South Korea's economic health, and dark clouds keep hovering in its sky.

Already seven years have elapsed since the Korean Armistice Agreement was signed.

During this period, the northern part has become a modern industrial-agrarian country, having healed the severe wounds caused by the war.

But it is in striking contrast to South Korea. Occupied as it is by U.S. troops, the southern part of our country has become a land of darkness where poverty and destruction prevail.

Let us now look at the present situation prevailing in the South Korean economy.

## INDUSTRY

The South Korean industry is characterized by the bankruptcy of enterprises, suspension and curtailment of operation, reduced production, and the aggravation of colonial one-sidedness.

The following table shows reduction of the number of enterprises in South Korea.

### Reduction of the Number of Enterprises (employing up to five workers)

|                               | October<br>1955 | January<br>1957 | March<br>1959 |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Number of<br>factories 10,065 | 8,623           | 7,072           | 3,421         |

Source: The *Annual Economic Review* for 1948 published in South Korea.

Dispatch of the South Korean news agency *Hapdong Tongshin* dated March 21, 1956.

A South Korean daily *Chosun Ilbo* dated February 17, 1957.

Dispatch of the South Korean news agency *Tongyang Tongshin* dated September 15, 1959.

Note: In the figures are included no small firms and enterprises of such non-productive branches as foreign trade, commerce and finance.

There were also substantial changes in enterprises in accordance with the number of employees.

### Changes in Enterprises According to the Number of Employees

(in percentage)

|                 | 1-49<br>emplo-<br>yees | 50-99<br>emplo-<br>yees | 100-199<br>emplo-<br>yees | 200-999<br>emplo-<br>yees | Over<br>1,000 | total |
|-----------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|-------|
| January<br>1948 | 87.4                   | 7.1                     | 3.3                       | 2.0                       | 0.2           | 100   |
| October<br>1955 | 92.1                   | 5.1                     | 2.0                       | 0.7                       | 0.1           | 100   |
| January<br>1957 | 87.7                   | 8.0                     | 2.9                       | 1.2                       | 0.2           | 100   |

Source: The *Annual Economic Review* for 1949 and 1956.

The South Korean daily *Chosun Ilbo* dated February 17, 1957

The above-mentioned figures tell us that the enterprises in South Korea are going to ruin, from medium to small and from small to smaller ones.

It should be noted that as of January 1957 the number of enterprises with 1-49 employees decreased, while the number of big enterprises increased. But this does not mean that the situation of the South Korean industry took a favourable turn. It was due to the reduction of small enterprises. Between October 1955 and January 1957, 1,551 small enterprises went bankrupt. While medium and small enterprises kept rapidly going to ruin, the number of large enter-



prises run by comprador capitalists increased. The number of enterprises with over 100 employees increased from 244 in October, 1955 to 305 in January 1957.

The diminishing and declining trend of South Korean industry finds vivid expression in the reduction of operation. The fall-off in demand has compelled many factories to close down doors.

According to the South Korean press reports in 1958, 29 per cent of factories and enterprises were completely out of work, 27.9 per cent had reduced operation. The number of enterprises in operation only accounted for 43.1 per cent.

In 1959, the situation took a turn for the worse. In January 1959, 97.5 per cent of rubber factories either suspended or reduced operation. In February of the same year 50 per cent of farm machine-making enterprises went bankrupt. In Pusan, the second biggest city in South Korea, as of February 1959, 70 per cent out of a total of enterprises either had gone bankrupt or suspended operation. In Taegu in South Korea, as of March 1959, 52 per cent of fabric mills had closed down their doors.

In July 1959, 60 per cent of the total textile mills were obliged to suspend operation and in October of the same year 50 per cent of the flour mills suspended operation. (South Korean dailies *Taegu Mail Shinmoon* dated July 15, 1959 and *Chosun Ilbo* dated October 27, 1959)

The extraction industry fares no better. The number of mines in operation registered in the puppet Syngman Rhee regime dropped from 31.7 per cent in 1956 to 31.2 per cent in 1957 and 30.9 per cent in 1958.

Colonial onesidedness and backwardness of South Korean industry are clearly shown in changes of the structure of industry.

**Changes in Share of Manufacturing Industry**

|                           | 1948 | 1956 | 1957 |
|---------------------------|------|------|------|
| Metal-working Industry    | 4    | 4    | 4    |
| Machine-building Industry | 6    | 6    | 6    |
| Chemical Industry         | 28   | 17   | 12   |
| Fabric Industry           | 41   | 37   | 37   |
| Ceramics                  | 3    | 4    | 5    |
| Foodstuff Industry        | 13   | 25   | 25   |
| Others                    | 5    | 7    | 11   |
| Total                     | 100  | 100  | 100  |

Source: The *Annual Economic Review* for 1957 and 1958 published by the Bank of Korea.

As the table shows, the proportion of heavy industry—machine-building, metal-working and chemical industries—continued to drop from 38 per cent in 1948 to 27 per cent in 1956 and 22 per cent in 1957. This inevitably lowered the degree of technical

equipment of industry, further aggravated the colonial one-sidedness and backwardness and retarded the expansion of production.

It should be emphasized that a great disparity is manifested in the same industrial branch. The extraction industry keeps working to satisfy the appetite of the U.S. imperialists for strategic raw materials. The machine-building industry is unable to make even simple daily necessities, let alone supplying every branch of industry with equipment.

As for the textile industry, all textile mills are furnished with old U.S. machines

To add to this, South Korea depends on the United States for 95 per cent of raw cotton.

No chemical fertilizer is produced in South Korea. Such being the situation, South Korea depends almost entirely upon the United States for fertilizer. The situation is similar with food industry. In this way all branches of South Korean industry are linked with the U.S. monopolies.

The diminishing trend of South Korean industry is also clearly to be seen in the extreme shortage of funds. The ratio between the fixed and working funds was 49 to 51 in the pre-liberation year of 1943, whereas it was 13 to 87 in 1955, showing a sharp fall in the share of the fixed capital. (The *Annual Economic Review* for 1957 published by the "Bank of Korea")

Taking advantage of such situation, the U.S. monopolies paved the way to introduce the U.S. private capital into South Korea.

The following table will give an illustration of financial difficulties, particularly in the medium and small enterprises.

**Debt Incurred by Industry (in percentage)**

|                                | Textile Industry | Food Industry | Rubber Industry | Metal-Working Industry | Paper-making Industry | Chemical Industry |
|--------------------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Fixed capital                  | 49               | 42            | 75              | 37                     | 62                    | 30                |
| Liquid capital                 | 51               | 58            | 25              | 63                     | 38                    | 70                |
| From Financial Institutions    | 47               | 47            | 50              | 36                     | 36                    | 18                |
| From usurers                   | 53               | 53            | 50              | 64                     | 64                    | 82                |
| Profits from invested capital  | 12.5             | 4             | 6.7             | 5                      | 10                    | 18                |
| Rate of interests from profits | 49               | 26            | 31              | 6                      | 51                    | 33                |

Source: The February 1958 issue of the South Korean magazine *Jaijung* which carried data released by the South Korean Chamber of Commerce and Industry

As is clear from the table, most of the capital comes from loan sharks, the loans from the financial organs only accounting for 40 per cent.

A large part of profits from enterprises are paid out for the interests on loans. This has resulted in an abnormal capital accumulation, accordingly retarding the expansion of facilities. As is evident from the fact, the keynote of funds in South Korea is for anything but the technical reconstruction or the expansion of fixed capital.

Industrial output (manufacturing and extraction industries) in 1958 was slightly above half of that in the closing days of Japanese rule. The following table will give an illustration.

**Output of Major Industrial and Mineral Products**

|                | Unit  | the closing days of Japanese rule (A) | 1958 (B)   | B/A (%) |
|----------------|-------|---------------------------------------|------------|---------|
|                |       | about                                 |            |         |
| Pig iron       | ton   | 50,000                                | 2,670      | 5.3     |
| Steel          | "     | 30,141                                | 19,531     | 65      |
| Transformer    | "     | 2,872                                 | 1,918      | 67      |
| Electric bulbs | piece | 5,000,000                             | 3,213,000  | 64      |
| Rubber shoes   | pairs | 22,723,000                            | 27,574,000 | 130     |
| Cement         | ton   | 430,000                               | 295,652    | 69      |
| Gold           | kg    | 10,287                                | 2,242      | 20      |
| Silver         | kg    | 38,175                                | 7,707      | 20      |
| Lead ore       | ton   | 6,996                                 | 2,437      | 35      |
| Tungsten       | ton   | 2,968                                 | 3,012      | 101     |
| Kaolin         | "     | 21,497                                | 21,565     | 100     |
| Asbestos       | "     | 3,186                                 | 20         | 7       |
| Fluor          | "     | 59,429                                | 1,620      | 3       |
| Talc           | "     | 6,000                                 | 10,106     | 169     |
| Iron ore       | "     | 441,941                               | 261,025    | 59      |
| Fish catch     | "     | 932,146                               | 395,193    | 42      |

Source: The *Annual Economic Review* for 1959 published by the "Bank of Korea".

As the table shows, the output of major industrial products and iron ore is still considerably lower than in the days of Japanese colonial rule.

These figures justify the conclusion that the South Korean industry is going along the road of decline and ruin.

There was a slight growth in the output of electricity and anthracite due to more military spending for preparations for war. But in 1958 per-capita output was 68 kwh in electricity and 120 kilograms in coal. (The 1959 *Annual Economic Review* published by the "Bank of Korea")

## AGRICULTURE

The ruin and bankruptcy of the South Korean economy are clearly to be seen in the domain of agriculture.

The colonial plundering policy pursued by the U.S. imperialists and the semi-feudal relations of production in the countryside of South Korea retarded the growth of productive forces.

The feudal and capitalist exploitation keeps the majority of working peasants in a state of chronic famine.

Almost all the poor peasant household numbering over 670,000 with 0.5-1 jungbo of land each, to say nothing of poor peasants with less than 0.5 jungbo of land each which account for 42.2 per cent of the total peasant households or 936,721 households, are left without food from immediately after the harvest.

A shortage of the labour power is keenly felt. In addition, the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique have been regarding the countryside as the main source of recruiting the puppet army. Suffice it to say that among the puppet army of 700,000 strong approximately 600,000 are of peasant origin. Every year 200,000 youth in the countryside are being pressganged into the puppet army.

Moreover, the peasants are often compelled without remuneration to repair the roads for military use, to transport military materials and to build military facilities.

It goes without saying that under the conditions of extreme poverty and non-rights, the South Korean peasants are unable to improve their agricultural management, nor can they develop the agricultural productive forces in a planned way.

More than that, farm machines are in a primitive state. Main farm machines are small hoes, shovels and sickles, and so forth. Even these implements decreased in figures compared with the pre-liberation days.

The following table shows the distribution of farm implements in the South Korean countryside in 1957 and 1940, the days under the Japanese colonial rule.

|                             | 1940    | 1957    | %  |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|----|
| Threshers                   | 166,912 | 159,178 | 95 |
| Rice-cleaning machines      | 62,981  | 50,229  | 79 |
| Pumping machines            | 32,243  | 8,243   | 25 |
| Generators                  | 16,776  | 14,285  | 85 |
| Straw-rope machines         | 49,206  | 35,031  | 71 |
| Straw-bag braiding machines | 46,072  | 31,473  | 68 |

Source: The *Korean Economic Almanac* for 1948 and the 1958 *Annual Economic Review*, both published by the "Bank of Korea."

Situation is similar with domestic animals. In 1953, the head of cows went down 91 per cent and that of horses 46 per cent compared with the 1942 figures. (*The Korean Economic Almanac* for 1948 and the *Annual Economic Review* for 1958)

Destruction of the irrigation facilities has gone to an indescribably serious extent. Nevertheless, steps have not been taken to carry out the work of forest and water conservancy and land improvement. What is worse still, the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique cut down trees at random to build fortifications and other military facilities for preparing another aggressive war. Insects are now infesting the forest. All this has led to natural calamity and frequent crop failures.

To this should be added that irrigation facilities built in the pre-liberation days are left untouched. Consequently, the acreage of irrigated fields dropped to a marked extent.

In 1957, the acreage of irrigated fields accounted for only 43 per cent of the total acreage of paddy fields in South Korea.

Forestry, too, have been devastated. In 1959 alone, damage was caused by storms and floods to more than 120,000 jungbo of paddy fields, more than 10,000 jungbo of land was hit by other natural calamities.

Even according to the South Korean press report the acreage of arable land which has been washed away or buried and affected by oxidation reached 300,000 jungbo, to be exact, more than 70 per cent of the total acreage of arable land in South Korea.

For all the bombastic announcement made by the puppet South Korean regime, the average annual grain output during the period 1954-1959 stood at only 70 per cent compared with the period 1936-1940, which the output of rice went down to 80 per cent, wheat to 55 per cent, bean to 60 per cent and cereals to 35 per cent. (*The Annual Economic Review* for 1955 and 1959 and the February 1960 issue of the *Monthly Review of Investigation*, both published by the "Bank of Korea")

The output of industrial crops fares no better. In 1958 the cotton output was down 20 per cent and tobacco 65 per cent compared with the days of the Japanese imperialist rule. The same holds true of the live-stock farming. For instance, the head of sheep in 1957 went down to 91 per cent compared with the 1942 figures.

Destruction of the rural economy aggravated still further the colonial oneness. Agriculture cannot supply industry with food and raw materials.

Recent years have witnessed systematic reduction of the output of cereals, industrial crops, animal products, oil bearing plants and sericulture, of which the following table will give some idea.

Composition in Different Branches of Agriculture  
(in percentage of output value)

|                                  | Rice | Cereals | Industrial crops | Animal products | Others |
|----------------------------------|------|---------|------------------|-----------------|--------|
| 1936                             | 49.7 | 26.3    | 4.1              | 7.3             | 12.6   |
| Average figure during the period |      |         |                  |                 |        |
| 1957-1958                        | 56.5 | 18.4    | 0.4              | 1.8             | 22.9   |

As is clear from the table, farming holds an absolute leading position. Contrary to this, the proportion shared by animal husbandry was decreased. Situation is similar with industrial crops and cereals.

Import of the U.S. surplus agricultural produce has a fatal effect upon the agricultural development in South Korea which exported some one million tons of grain every year in the days of the Japanese colonial rule.

#### Import of U.S. Surplus Agricultural Produce

Unit: ton

|      | Amount of import | Ratio between import and the total amount of produce |
|------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| 1946 | 164,402          | —                                                    |
| 1947 | 353,957          | 12.6 %                                               |
| 1948 | 267,282          | 8.4 "                                                |
| 1949 | 56,998           | 1.7 "                                                |
| 1950 | 44,088           | 1.4 "                                                |
| 1951 | 209,365          | 8.5 "                                                |
| 1952 | 445,354          | 19.8 "                                               |
| 1953 | 954,341          | 30.1 "                                               |
| 1954 | 182,977          | 5.2 "                                                |
| 1955 | 96,078           | 3.55 "                                               |
| 1956 | 502,214          | 16.4 "                                               |
| 1957 | 951,198          | 28.5 "                                               |

Source: *The Annual Economic Review* for 1958

These figures justify the conclusion that the subjugation of South Korean agriculture to U.S. economy has become more serious.

\* \* \*

Owing to the U.S. imperialists' policy of subjugating South Korean industry and agriculture under their control, the South Korean people are clutched in the grip of hunger and poverty. Millions of workers are unemployed or on short time, tens of thousands of vagrant orphans and millions of peasants are stricken with hunger.

Needless to say, all this is evil consequences of the policy of the U.S. imperialists for colonial enslavement and militarization. And this is the decisive factor bringing the South Korean people come out in opposition to the U.S. imperialists and their puppet fascist regime.



# U. S. in a Dilemma

ALAN WINNINGTON ~~~~~



Every action taken by the United States after the end of the Second World War showed their determination to grab all the imperialist positions previously held by the defeated powers and to emerge as masters of the world.

In China they already had their puppet, Chiang Kai-shek, to move into the "vacuum" left by the Japanese militarists. In Korea the presence of Soviet troops by agreement prevented the U.S. from occupying the whole country, but they immediately occupied the area south of the 38th parallel and rushed their puppet, Syngman Rhee, from America by military plane.

With the help of U.S. bayonets, the ancient traitor was able to organize an American-controlled government that will go down in history as one of the most corrupt and venal in all human experience. Under Rhee, South Korea became an American war-base in the Far East.

But the Asia that America set herself the task of reconquering after 1945 was by no means the old Asia. New patriotic forces existed, Communist-led and steeled in the partisan struggle against the Japanese and their local puppets.

Within four years, Chiang Kai-shek had been driven from the Chinese mainland and at the same time an irresistible movement for Korean unity was growing and threatening the position of the Americans and their puppet regime.

The Americans were in danger of losing their entire grip on the Asian mainland. Dulles was rushed to South Korea and exactly ten years ago, a few days after Dulles had left, the Americans launched the Korean war and grabbed Taiwan.

This war, which threatened the peace of the whole world, had two important aims: to destroy the movement for Korean democratic unity by unifying the country under the United States; and to press the war to the point of reconquering China and restoring the rule of the U.S. puppet Chiang Kai-shek. It was a copy of the Japanese Tanaka Run.

This programme was turned into fiasco by the strength and courage of the people of North Korea and their People's Army, aided by the Chinese People's Volunteers and supported by the progressive forces of the whole world.

For the first time, imperialist powers armed with all the might of modern weapons, were brought to a standstill and forced to negotiate with "backward" Asian peoples fighting in defence of their homes. It was a turning point in world history, and the peoples of the world will never be able to express fully their gratitude to the gallant people of Korea who stood firmly in the firing line and turned back the warmongers at a critical moment in history.

Having been in Korea from the first days of the war until six months after the armistice, I was able to see for myself the horrible ferocity of the United States and their imperialist allies in their desperate effort to restore the rotten rule of imperialism in North Korea and China. I saw how they smashed the cities of South Korea and wiped out the people who were supposed to be their fiends; how they razed the whole of North Korea level with the soil by insensitive bombing; how finally, when they were held powerless by the strength of the people, they still tried to win a military victory by using the filthy device of bacterial war.

It all ended in failure for the imperialists and victory for the people. Since 1953, North Korea has been able to develop its socialist construction in comparative peace and since the same time, the American "shop window" in Asia has become a heap of shattered glass, as one English paper said. No better example exists anywhere than in Korea of the superiority of Socialism over capitalism and the inevitability of the doom facing imperialism.

North Korea has been rebuilt and restored in a manner that causes foreign visitors to open their eyes in amazement. Its people are daily enjoying more of the good things of life that they have earned by their courage and struggle.

South Korea has been turned into a living hell. By means of unequal "treaties" with the U.S. and vicious laws passed by the gangsters under Syngman Rhee who called themselves the government, South Korea has been bled so white that its people look back even on the days of hunger under Japanese ex-

itation as times of relative plenty. According even to doctored South Korean reports, the Americans had robbed the South Korean people of over 370,000 million hwan up to 1958.

While the people of North Korea swiftly reconstructed their cities and homes, factories and farms, and created a new, modern people's Korea, the mad economic plunder of the U.S. imperialists reduced South Korean industry and farming to chaos. Inflation robbed the people of the last vestiges of security. In North Korea nobody need be out of a job; the booming economy could absorb many more people in useful activity. In South Korea unemployment raced up to the staggering figure of 6.6 million—wholly or semi-unemployed—and imports rose to 15 times the amount of exports.

From being a rice exporter, South Korea became a rice importer. In all fields of industry dumped American goods have bankrupted local capitalists and artisans, while North Korea is already challenging industrial Japan in per capita output of major products.

U.S. troops and officials, masters of the South Korean police state organized by Rhee, have ridden roughshod over the people, committing robbery, rape and murder, pressganging the South Korean youth, firing in guided missiles and nuclear weapons to bring the area into their advanced base against North Korea, China and the Soviet Union.

After the Korean armistice, since the Chinese fighters voluntarily withdrew, there have been no foreign forces in North Korea. Far from taking their troops out of South Korea, the Americans have taken all the main provisions of the Armistice Agreement by increasing the armed forces and military equipment in the South. They have on all occasions refused to call a peace conference to settle the question of the reunification of Korea by peaceful means.

These are the facts. It is all down in the record. And however hard the Americans have tried to deceive people by talk of "democracy," the "free world" and "aid," the facts cannot be hidden. The truth has burst through the propaganda screen and shown the world what a hollow mockery words like "democracy" are in the mouths of the Yankee imperialists.

Biggest of these truths, and the hardest to hide, is North Korea's remarkable economic progress under Socialism contrasted with the descent of South Korea into helpless misery under feudal, comprador, colonial rule.

When the Koreans who live in Japan wanted to return to Korea to escape discrimination, every effort was made to force them to go to South Korea, where most of them originally came from. But they

put up such a struggle to be allowed to come to North Korea that the Japanese government had to give way. This choice alone is enough to disclose the true situation in the two parts of divided Korea without adding another word. The sufferings of the South Korean people, well-known to their compatriots in Japan, eventually became intolerable. The March 15 elections were the spark, but the explosive conditions had been maturing for many years.

The heroic uprising of the people in South Korea put the Americans in a dilemma. Attempts to crush the population by force failed before the courage of the people.

Open warfare against the people by the Americans themselves would have exposed the reality of U.S. occupation to the whole world and would without doubt have cost America some of their allies in the farcical "United Nations" forces in Korea. Moreover, with the people prepared to die for freedom, there was no little danger that continued use of force would have led to the Americans being kicked out of Korea entirely.

The only hope was to grant the prime demand of the people by getting rid of Rhee and Li Ki Boong. This had to be done. The Americans did it—very reluctantly—but it was only a trick. Like a puppet-master, the Americans whipped one puppet off the stage and reached on to the shelf for another one—Huh Chung.

South Korea's new "ruler" then made his vow; his mouth full of promises of reform, democracy, clean government, honesty in politics, hoping that people would believe everything had changed. In reality it was only a new puppet, and not even a good one: younger than Rhee, but speaking Korean with a foreign accent; a poor decoy but the best available.

Some people, in the world as a whole and no doubt in South Korea, were temporarily duped by this substitution and the spate of promises to behave better in future. Such people will learn by experience.

But it is already clear that the politically conscious people in the south saw instantly that Huh Chung was merely another Korean traitor put up to do America's dirty work. They never ceased to demand and work for the dissolution of the whole fascist apparatus of power, and for the formation of a true representative government at once.

Great as was the victory of the people over Rhee and Li Ki Boong, great as the influence of the uprising will be in the future, not only in South Korea but in all other American occupied areas, it was still only a first step. The Americans remained, the old state remained, the police remained, the corrupt gangsters calling themselves politicians



remained. The fruits of that first victory still had to be won in struggle.

Huh Chung, in the face of insurrection, had to make many promises, like a conjuror distracting the attention of his audience while he carries out his deception.

But there are certain obvious tests that can be applied to any government in South Korea—yardsticks of its patriotism and representative nature:

Will it end unemployment and hunger? Will it develop independent Korean industry and get agriculture on its feet? Will it stop corruption, gang politics and inflation? Will it end feudalism and colonialism? Will it begin to work for the peaceful unification of Korea and free elections for a united government? Will it abrogate the unequal treaties and fascist laws? Will it lift the bans on the political parties and organisations of the people? Will it provide freedom of speech, press and meeting?

To all these and many other questions, the answer is that no government in South Korea can do any of these things without getting rid of the root cause of all Korea's sufferings—the American occupation.

The reasons for the American occupation of South Korea are to use it as a war base and as a source of colonial super-profits.

Now that they have felt the power of united struggle, the people of South Korea will be better able to deal with Huh than they were able to deal with Syngman Rhee. Because of this, the Americans will be forced to carry out, through their puppets or directly, more ferocious repression than ever, forcing ever wider sections of the people into the struggle. While Huh Chung strives to reorganise the shaken basis of dictatorship, the people are developing from spontaneous action to mass organisation.

Ruin, poverty, degradation and misery for the mass of the people of South Korea must continue so long as the Americans occupy that half of the republic, and the struggle for democracy, liberty and human rights will continue inevitably on the strong basis of the uprising itself.

At the same time, the economy and culture of North Korea will develop at an ever-increasing pace, deepening the aspirations of the people in the South for freedom and unification.

With these two factors working in opposite directions to the same end, more and more people in South Korea, as well as in the world, will join the struggle for the ending of American occupation and for the peaceful unification of the country.

Nobody should underestimate the difficulties involved in achieving these necessary and inevitable aims. And when they are achieved, prosperous

North Korea will face the colossal task of rehabilitating the South whose whole economy becomes more chaotic with each passing day.

But the North Korean people, educated in the spirit of "each for all and all for each" are even now working for that great day when they will join hands with their compatriots in the South and it will be their welcome duty to aid them without stint in the creation of a prosperous united republic. They are consciously producing more with that aim in mind.

Moreover, the proposals of the political parties and social organisations in North Korea provide a step-by-step programme making the peaceful unification of Korea possible in a manner that cannot harm the interests of any patriotic Korean man or woman. They propose a meeting of all representative bodies in both areas to begin the reversal of Korean division, gradually, and leading to the point of free elections free from foreign interference, for a democratically elected all-Korean government.

Their proposals are realistic. There is nothing impossible about them. As far as the North is concerned, they could be put into effect tomorrow. In the South it is still necessary to create the conditions that will enable the people to rejoin their brothers in the North, and the primary condition is to get behind the puppets to the real masters—the Americans who pull their strings—and clear them out of the country.

The effect of the people's uprising will be felt in increasing measure as time passes—and not only in Korea. The victory of the Korean people over the U.S. puppets has inspired patriots all over the world and especially those who live under one or other form of American occupation.

The uprising and the exposure of the contrast between the two parts of Korea will inspire many more Koreans living in Japan to return to North Korea and this also will accelerate the political developments.

The movement begun on April 19, nourished on the blood of those brave Korean people who fought for liberty, will become a force strong enough to restore Korea to the Koreans and kick the last U.S. soldier out of the country.

It is only a decade from June 25, 1950 when the arrogant Americans reckoned to conquer Asia, to June 25, 1960, when they are clinging precariously to South Korea with bloody fingernails.

It is hard to imagine that they will still be here on June 25, 1970.

When it happens—on that great day now approaching when the last G.I. walks up the gangplank at Pusan or Inchon on his way home—the world will have taken a further step toward lasting peace.

# J. S. SAVAGE ACTS MUST BE CURBED

LI JUNG SOOK

*Worker at the Daily Necessaries Factory,  
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TEN years have passed since the U.S. imperialists unleashed a war of aggression against Korea. Ten years is not a short period. But I still vividly remember the atrocities the U.S. army perpetrated when it occupied my home village Bonghwang-ri, Inchun County, South Hwanghai Province. At that time I was a teen-age girl. I will never forget the terrible massacre in my home village.

One October day in 1950, my father, who was deputy head of the County Commercial Office, was injured by the American bombs while away from home on an official business. By the time my father came back home, the enemy troops were already approaching our village.

Our family decided to evacuate to the north and if possible get medical treatment for father on our way. We were about to leave when the U.S. brutes dashed into our home. They grabbed my father and began to beat with the butts of guns. Having learned from their henchman that my father was a Party member, the brutes bound him with a rope. They gave a blow to my grandfather and grandmother. The beasts then shot my two younger brothers, one twelve years old and the other six, who were crying in the room.

The enemy herded the grown-ups of our family, father, mother, grandfather, grandmother and me, towards the Moolkwang Reservoir.

I was unspeakably shocked to find several hundred dead bodies of the innocent villagers in a trench near the reservoir.

Faint, moaning cries of dying men were coming from the trench. The Americans stopped us by the trench and pointed guns at us.

A chill of horror passed over me and the next moment I found myself lying among the fallen father, mother, grandfather and grandmother. Miraculously I survived the Americans' atrocities.

I was instinctively struck by the thought that I must not die but must take revenge upon the enemy. When night fell, I crawled out of the trench where I had been lying among the dead bodies.

Some Americans dragged along the road village peasants, one with a label "model peasant" fastened to his chest with a sword, another with an "honourary certificate of model peasant" nailed to his head. The peasants, however, showed no sign of submission. Their faces revealed strong hatred of the butchers.

My intense hatred against the enemy grew stronger at this sight.

U.S. army trucks were seen rattling along the road, carrying many innocent Koreans to the execution ground. Mingled with the swearing words of the American soldiers, voices shouting "Long Live the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!" and "Long Live the Workers' Party of Korea!" were coming from the trucks.

Nevertheless, the Americans could not intimidate our village people who were confident of their final victory, however brutal they might be.

The Americans turned my village into a shambles, slaughtering many innocent people.

The enemy could not continue long such barbarity. Soon the People's Army came to drive them out. Now, ten years after the enemy's temporary occupation, war scars have been completely healed and a new life is flowering in our village.

The village people all vividly remember the atrocities the U.S. aggressors had perpetrated, and their hearts are full of the enmity against the enemy.

We are all the more enraged at the American imperialists who are committing all manner of savage acts in the southern part of our country.

A few days ago, I learned through the radio that American soldiers stationed in Taegu area has abducted Korean youth to their billet and were abusing them, showering them with cold water and beating them, driving them into a pit, etc.

More, the U.S. army soldiers in South Korea drive their tanks over Korean children, violate Korean women and unleash dogs to bite elderly men.

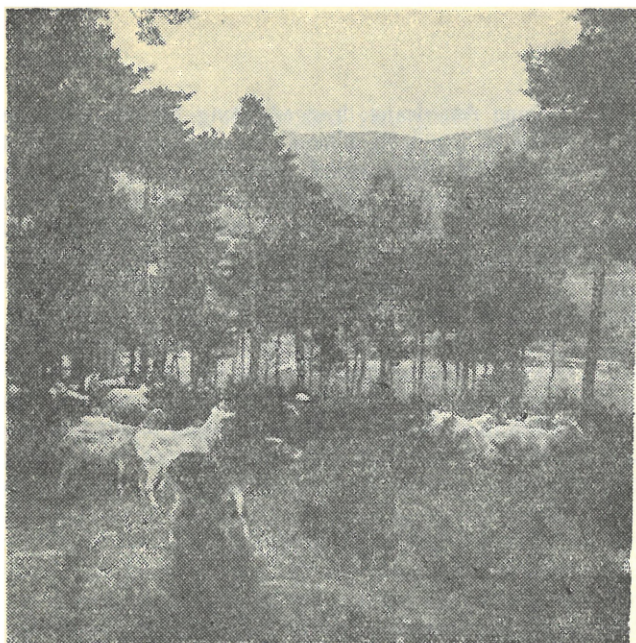
Such barbarous acts of the U.S. soldiers are everyday occurrence in South Korea. What is more, the American brutes are unbridled in their vicious acts.

The U.S. imperialists are perpetrating such savage acts everywhere they go carrying lethal weapons—in Japan, Taiwan, Western Germany, the Philippines and other places.

The U.S. aggressors have been educated in the spirit of misanthropy, chauvinism, and their war hysteria is constantly fanned to realize their wild dream of aggression.

As a Korean woman who has seen her parents, grandparents, and younger brothers killed at the hands of the U.S. aggressors, I call on people of goodwill the world over to condemn and curb the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists.





## A MOUNTAIN

## VILLAGE

The Sangpyung Agricultural Co-op is situated in a remote mountain village not far from Kimchaik, North Hamkyung Province. Socialism is blooming in this mountainous region.

The rays of the sun are glaring down on the mountains and valleys. In this mountainous area the sky looks bluer than ever. Flocks of sheep and cows are grazing leisurely on the sunbathed slopes. Animal stalls stand in neat rows at the foot of the mountains. Mulberry groves and orchards are stretched here and there. Rainbow trout is swishing their tails in the clear ponds,

### BEFORE CHANGE TOOK PLACE

The population of the village is about 1,000, of which some 300 are co-op members from 180 peasant households.

The mountains occupy over 90 per cent of the total area, arable land is less than 10 per cent.

What is more, before liberation even most of this land belonged to a few landowners and the peasants were bound to them as tenants.

Therefore it goes without saying that the peasants eked out a scanty livelihood.

The village cultivated only millet and barley and the per jungbo yield reached only 300-400 kg. As a result, they could not but lead a miserable living, selling firewood or making charcoal from early autumn.

Since the year of 1954 when they joined an agricultural cooperative, their livelihood has been much improved.

*Photo:*

*A flock of sheep raised by the Sangpyung Agricultural Co-op in Kim Chaik County*

In view of the peculiarities of soil and frequent damage from frost, the co-op raised chiefly potatoes, beans and maize, clearing away rocks and stones and enriching the land by applying more fertilizer. And it managed, in small measure, a side-line economy.

As a result, the per jungbo yield of grain increased from 660 kg in 1955 to one ton in 1958.

The village, once a grain-deficient area, has been turned into a grain-sufficient area since 1957. But the level of farming was still lagging behind.

### PREMIER'S VISIT

It was an unexpected event for the co-op when Premier Kim Il Sung personally visited the co-op in early March last year and gave an on-the-spot guidance to this remote co-op, one of the least prosperous in the Republic.

Having discussed with co-op members how to improve the livelihood of the co-op members and inspected the work of the co-op management, the Premier gave concrete instructions. He urged them to use effectively every inch of the land, to raise mulberries, bracken, mushrooms and Jerusalem artichoke on the fallow land, to keep many more

## GOES OVER TO SOCIALISM



es, and to develop on a large scale animal husbandry under the favourable condition of abundant natural fodder resources so as to raise 100 Korean milch cows, produce 100 tons of milk a year and breed sheep, pigs and rabbits in large numbers. And he gave detailed instructions on how to rapidly improve the livelihood of the co-op members.

Since the day the Premier visited this co-op, all the co-op members and their families have risen up and are carrying through his instructions.

To begin with, they made a plan. Urgent tasks for them were to rehabilitate 70 jungbo of long-fallow land, grow mulberries, raise milch cows and build necessary pens for cows, pigs and rabbits.

The co-op members started their work with firm determination. They said, "Premier Kim Il Sung personally paid a visit to this mountain village to sow seeds of happiness. We must raise big crops by carrying out these seeds. If there is a shortage of workhands, each should do two or three men's work. If there are no tools, let us make them by ourselves. Only in this way, can we live better."

A youth shock brigade for rehabilitating the fallow land was organized with members of the Democratic Youth League in the van. They ploughed the fallow land, applied 20 tons of compost and 200 kg of chemical fertilizer per jungbo and planted mulberry saplings.

Striking headway was made. Last year they planted some 500,000 mulberry saplings on over 70 jungbo of land. Bracken, mushrooms, arrow-roots and Jerusalem artichoke were planted on the rest. And beans were grown between rows of mulberries. In this way, they did not allow a single inch of the land to lie fallow, remarkably enhancing the land fertility rate.

A great change was also brought about in the domain of animal husbandry. It was difficult for them to turn the Korean draught cows into milch cows. But they boldly turned 15 cows into milch cows. By last year they already had 65 milch cows.

At first, they could milk only 300-500 grammes per cow a day, but later the figure increased to 2.8 kg, the highest to 5.8 kg.

Besides, without any added workhands they built good stalls with a floor space of over 3,000 square metres by making large numbers of clay bricks.

Premier's instructions have been carried out. The seeds he sowed have begun to bear ample fruits.

Only one year ago, the number of the cattle they owned collectively was so small—250 draught cows, and 30 pigs. But today they have 4.2 head of cattle per household. The number of bee-hives has swelled from 9 to 220.

### PROMISING FUTURE

The villagers sing the praises of their happy life.

The time when they had to farm barren, stony land has been passed. They are now convinced that diversified economy is undoubtedly most advantageous. To cite an example, in the past they could earn only 200,000 won, but with diversified economy they received some 400,000 won last year.

Accordingly, the income of the co-op members went up. Last year the income of each household doubled in grain and swelled nine-fold in cash as

Photo:

*Some 50,000 rainbow trout are bred in the co-op fish ground*



against 1955. The amount of joint accumulation too increased more than five-fold, and it enabled the members to buy a lorry with their own funds.

As the number of cattle increases, the cattle will bring more benefits to the co-op members, for good fertilizer can be obtained.

In the past they could provide the fields with only 6-7 tons of fertilizer per jungbo at maximum, but they can now apply more than 30 tons.

In the future, the grain area will cover 100 jungbo and the rest be used for raising mulberries, fodder and fruits.

The mulberry groves they planted last year will enable each household of the co-op to receive an average share of 1,000 won by producing over 40 tons of cocoons. Bee-raising is promising, too.

The output of meat, milk, eggs and honey will be increased as follows;

|       | 1959      | 1960<br>(plan) | 1961<br>(plan) |
|-------|-----------|----------------|----------------|
| meat  | 7,500 kg  | 156,400 kg     | 250,400 kg     |
| milk  | 26,012 kg | 109,450 kg     | 120,000 kg     |
| eggs  | 5,000     | 150,000        | 160,000        |
| honey | 706 kg    | 2,740 kg       | 20,900 kg      |

In 1959, the income from animal husbandry alone reached 18,000 won, but in 1960 it will go up to 200,000 won and in 1961 to some 400,000 won.

Here mention must be made of the fact that fairly high also is the income from the breeding of more than 40,000 rainbow trout last year, from mushrooms planted after cutting down over 900 oak trees, and from 4 jungbo of bracken fields.

All this is now bringing great profits to the co-op, and will render much more advantages in the future.

This year diversified economy will bring in 590 won per household, double the cash income as compared with last year, and next year it will reach 1,000 won.

In the past potatoes and beans constituted the main diet, but now rice, meat soup, milk, eggs and so forth are on the table.

In this way, the sterile land left fallow in the past has come to yield big crops and all sorts of weeds and trees have been turned into a valuable resource for producing milk, meat, wool, fur, etc.

Really in our country barren land is converted into fertile soil and many kinds of treasures are springing up from sandy plains, wherever the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea is carried through.

The Sangpyung Agricultural Co-operative in a far remote village is rushing forward to a brilliant future, while thoroughly eliminating backwardness hanging over from the past.

## WONSAN UNDER RECONSTRUCTION

**W**ONSAN, a sea port, is the capital of Kangwon Province located on the Yungheung Bay, East Sea.

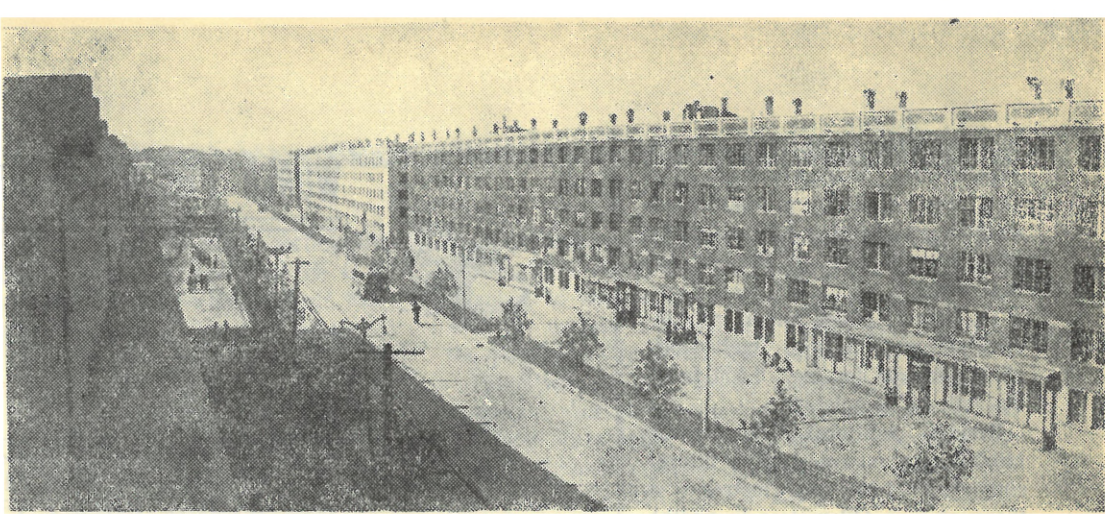
Like Inchon, Wonsan is an old city, which developed into a marketing and industrial centre owing to the convenient transport facilities by sea and land. The Wonra, Pyongwon and Kyungwon lines link this city with other major cities and towns.

The streets are laid out along the sea-board between the vast expanse of sea and a chain of mountains. Wonsan is rich in natural beauty. Famous are Myungsashipri (White sand beach) with its aronias, and Songdowon (health resort) set among the old pines.

But in the past Wonsan did not serve the interests of the working people but only a few wealthy men in their money-making. Villas and recreational facilities once built by the capitalists for their individual luxury are standing here and there around Songdowon and Myungsashipri.

The city was founded and grew spasmodically, with no consideration for the health and living conditions of the inhabitants. Residential quarters were cut off from the coast line by rows of godowns and factory buildings. Narrow alleys lined with wooden barracks, workshops of handicraft style, cesspools and swamps, and a railway line running through the heart of the city, the terrific din... This was the old Wonsan before the country's liberation.

But things changed when the working people became the masters of the city. Wonsan was making rapid development until the outbreak of the three-year long war unleashed by the U.S. imperialists. More than 1,900 bombers and some 17,200 enemy fighters demolished this city, dropping one bomb on every 2.5 square metres of area on the average. The enemy war vessels also bombarded this port city pouring out some 57,000 shells. But never flinching, the Wonsan citizens defended their city to the last, fighting bravely. And now they are rebuilding their city on a modern basis.



*Apartment houses rising up from ashes in Myungsuk-dong, Wonsan*

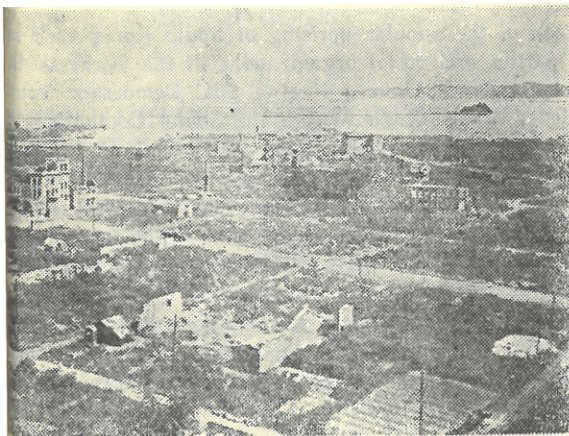
According to the general reconstruction plan, Wonsan is to be rebuilt into a modern sea port with cultural establishments and amenities for the working people and with such scenic spots of Songdowon, Myungsashipri, Mt. Keumgang, Sukwang-sa, and Sambang spa in the neighbourhood. The railway line cutting the city in two will be removed and factory buildings and storerooms along the coast be transferred to the suburbs.

Since 1957 when full-scale rehabilitation was started, many multi-storied buildings and modern apartment houses for the working people have come into existence.

The main street (30 metres in width) running through the heart of the city is criss-crossed by other streets, all of which are well paved and adorned with green areas.

In only three years, roughly 500,000 square metres of multi-storied buildings were built, including dwelling houses, educational and cultural establishments, public health centres and facilities for children. Around mountain foot and in the quiet places

*This was how Wonsan looked right after the ceasefire*



of the city are found numbers of one and two-storied modern houses. In the suburbs stand the newly built Wonsan Railway Factory (with annual capacity of turning out 950 freight cars) covering some 70,000 square metres, fifteen factories and enterprises and 20 odd producers' co-op factories. Also during the same period, the Songdowon rest home accommodating 700 odd men at one time (annually 10,000) was also rebuilt.

The war-ravaged port facilities have been repaired, now the port has a great deal of shipping. Schools at all levels have been built in each residential quarters with an enrollment of 26,000 pupils and students. The city had no institution of higher learning in pre-liberation days but now has 7 establishments of higher learning. These are turning out annually 6,000 graduates in total.

Medical and health centres, too, have been newly built for the inhabitants. There are now six up-to-date hospitals including the provincial central hospital, and 24 clinics for districts and industrial enterprises.

Following the example of the builders of Pyongyang, the construction workers waged a struggle to introduce standardization of designing, industrial production of parts and units and mechanization of building. Thus the proportion of the pre-fab method adopted in construction went up to 60-80 per cent. Multi-storied apartments were built for more than 2,000 families in 1958 alone.

One of the returnees from Japan who had lived in Wonsan 20 years ago said: "Until I came here I had still dreamed of seeing some traces of the old Wonsan. But reality betrayed me. I saw that the war had completely destroyed Wonsan, my home, and now I am astonished by the rapid tempo of reconstruction. The place I once had lived is now occupied by a five-storied apartment house for some 200 families."

Like other cities and towns in our country, Wonsan, too, is being rebuilt at a rapid pace. Compared

with the previous year, this year the expenditures for the construction of this city built by pre-fabrication method are expected to increase by 130 per cent, and by 226 per cent next year.

To name a few important construction projects: first, multi-storied apartments for over 8,500 families will be completed.

Besides a littoral park covering 110,000 sq. metres and a littoral club of 2,000 sq. metres, a thorough-fare (40 metres in width) and a boulevard will be built along the coast, the latter leading to the Songdowon.

Songdowon rest home will be expanded and fisheries institute, four-storied central department store (9,000 sq. metres) and industrial and agricultural exhibition (4,000 sq. metres) will be built.

Also the reconstruction plan includes a new dock with three piers capable of handling one million tons of cargo a year, the Mt. Jangduk park covering 130 hectares, 9 large parks, 8 km long paved thoroughfare, squares, etc.

Thus in two years, the city will be reconstructed covering one million sq. metres in total. In the near future, gigantic and elegant cultural and recreational facilities for the working people—a workers' palace, a grand opera house, an international hotel and a big department store will be built in the centre of the city facing the water front.

Now workers are looking forward to the day when they lead a happier life in the well-furnished rooms of modern apartment houses surrounded by green plots, gardens and parks. And elegant rest homes and sanatoria with 2,400 beds in total and a house of culture will add beauty to the white beach with its old pines.

The newly-risen Wonsan will see the working people enjoying themselves at the bathing place provided with good facilities or boating on the calm sea.



## WORLD PUBLIC OPINION

### On South Korean Situation

KIM SUNG HWAN

The heroic popular uprising of South Korean people against the fascist-terrorist rule of the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique has deeply shocked the world public.

Voices crying "Support the South Korean people's uprising!" "U.S. troops, get out of South Korea!" are echoing from Moscow, London, Paris, Tokyo, Djakarta, even Washington, and the other parts of the world.

### WARM SUPPORT TO THE HEROIC STRUGGLE

Public opinion of the capitalist world as well as the socialist countries, is extending warm support and encouragement to the South Korean people in their bitter and bloody struggle.

Mass rallies were held in towns and countryside throughout China in all-out support for the struggle of South Koreans. A message adopted by the mass rally in Peking (on April 29) reads as follows: The struggle of the South Korean people is not isolated. Their struggle is fully supported by the peoples throughout the world and is certainly bound to win victory. The U.S. imperialists are nothing but "paper tigers".

On the occasion of the popular uprising of South Korea such influential political parties and social organizations of the world as the World Federation of Trade Unions, International Democratic Youth League, the Students' Union of the World, the Soviet Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, the Central Committee of Fatherland Front of Viet-Nam, Mongolian National Peace Committee, the Communist Party of Japan, the Communist Party of the United States of America, the Socialist Party of Japan, etc., issuing statements, appeals and holding talks, expressed firm solidarity with the South Korean people who rose in revolt.

Extending support and sympathy, the honest-minded people the world over sharply condemned the U.S. imperialists. They held mass rallies everywhere in demand of the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea.



World papers, now almost every day reporting the news on South Korea, severely condemned the U.S. occupation of South Korea, thus voicing their support to the struggle of the South Korean people.

## OUTBURST OF ENMITY AGAINST THE COUNTRY-SELLING POLICY OF SYNG- MAN RHEE'S RULE UNDER U.S. OCCUPATION

"Bloodshed in March 15 election gave rise to a popular uprising in South Korea. But the root cause of it is the U.S. enslavement policy which supports the Syngman Rhee dictatorship with bayonets and has turned South Korea into their military base for perpetuating their occupation and the division of Korea," commented, *Nhân Dân*, a Viet-nameese newspaper.

Condemning the U.S., Finnish *Kansan Uutiset* writes that the U.S. monopoly capitalists brought up Syngman Rhee and armed his troops with modern weapons in violation of Korean Armistice Agreement. With Syngman Rhee as their puppet, the U.S. reserved South Korea as a hotbed of war. British paper "Chronicle" points out that, if not for the U.S. support, South Korea would have already collapsed. It is the U.S. imperialists who had been backing Syngman Rhee and his troops.

Denouncing the "old man" (Syngman Rhee) and his aids" the publication of West German Socialist Democratic Party writes in its editorial in connection with the situation of South Korea that this uprising of South Koreans is the "eruption" of the people's long-pent up wrath rather than the result of a trickery of March 15 election.

## RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE BLOODSHED RESTS WITH THE U.S. IMPERIALISTS

According to the press dispatches from South Korea, from April 19 to 30, about 4,000 demonstrators are killed or wounded. The world press opinion expressed sharp condemnation of this massacre.

An American paper, *Chicago Daily News*, points out that the U.S. should be responsible for the barbarous killing of the demonstrators. It also says that it is none other than the U.S. imperialists who provided weapons and jeeps that were mobilized in the

criminal acts of putting down the uprising.

The U.S. State Department gave a hypocritical warning to the Syngman Rhee government, but behind the curtain it backed the bloody suppression of the people by Syngman Rhee clique.

*The Worker*, a U.S. weekly magazine, writes in its comment that the cries of those wounded by the Syngman Rhee police is a sign of the collapse of the U.S. Far Eastern policy, sponsored by Truman and Acheson and handed down to Eisenhower and Dulles. The comment goes on to expose the fact that the U.S. pretended to give a warning to Syngman Rhee while actually supporting his government in its suppressing of the uprising.

British paper *Scotsman* says that the responsibility for this tragedy lies at the door of the U.S. imperialists.

Chilean paper *El Siglo* writes in the editorial comments: The "election" which the U.S. wishes to hold in Cuba is just the same kind they held in South Korea. The model of the government which the U.S. is designing to form in Cuba can be found in South Korea, where a puppet government was set up by U.S. bayonet. And Syngman Rhee again came to power through trickery in the elections which caused the people to shed blood.

Stressing that the responsibility for the bloody incident in South Korea rests with U.S. imperialism, British papers, *Tribune* and *Spectator*, say that the U.S. imperialists had armed and trained the troops which "fired at the demonstrators."

## AMERICAN SIGNBOARD OF "DEMOCRACY"

Having turned South Korea into a living hell, the U.S. highly praised the Syngman Rhee fascist-terrorist regime as the "best example" of democracy and "parliamentary government."

Today in South Korea the true picture of American-type democracy has been laid bare and the U.S. has found itself in difficulty before the concentrated attack of the world public opinion.

Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the United States of America, putting questions to the U.S. imperialists, asks: When was there any democracy in South Korea? And has Syngman Rhee ever refused to take "suppressive measures"? It was the U.S. bayonets that made it possible for Syngman Rhee to seize the power. He has preserved his position, till now, through trickery of elections, murder, gangsterism and U.S. military force.

A West German paper, *Berliner Zeitung*, writes that the mass revolt in South Korea showed clearly what "freedom and democracy" in capitalist countries really mean.

An Austrian paper *Osterreichische Neue Tageszeitung* points out: Wherever there is bourgeois "democracy" there is a dictatorial regime, greed and contempt for the people.

The indignation of South Korean people erupted at last and the American "sign-board of democracy" has been smashed into smithereens, writes a British paper *Scotsman*.

A Mexican paper states in its comment that South Korea which once enjoyed "freedom," "democracy" and "free enterprises has now got into a tight corner of both a political and economic crisis."

The Syngman Rhee puppet government, though a bit different from others, is now going through a hard political crisis from which those bogus democratic governments of Asia, America and Africa have suffered. The West will no longer be able to keep their puppets. If free elections is allowed to be held in South Korea, the real democrats would turn their eyes toward North Korea and prefer the people's democracy. Things are entirely different between South and North. In the North great progress has been made in industry, education, public health and in all other fields.

South Korea is a satellite country of the free world. They are greatly mistaken if the ruling circles of the West think that they, together with their stooges—Syngman Rhee, Hector B. Trujillo, Luis Somoza, Franco, Chiang Kai-shek, etc.—can go along the way they have already decided for themselves. The final decision on everything always rests with the people.

## U.S. TROOPS, GET OUT OF SOUTH KOREA AT ONCE!

As we all know, the shameless and crafty U.S. imperialists pretended to blame Syngman Rhee and removed some "government officials" from their positions, thus trying in vain to shirk the responsibility for the situation created in the South. But so long as the U.S. imperialists squat in the South, the grave situation cannot be remedied. The world public opinion unanimously demands that the Korean questions must be settled by the Koreans themselves.

TASS, too, expressed its opinion in this connection: So long as the cause of the uprising is not rooted out and so long as the Syngman Rhee regime

or any other form of government relying entirely upon foreign bayonets and terror exists and the division of the country lasts, more and more popular uprising will break out and the flames of struggle will spread further.

Sharply condemning the "positions of strength" policy of the U.S., *The Worker*, an American paper demands that the U.S. should remove all their military bases in South Korea and immediately withdraw for the sake of democracy of Koreans and the national interests of the American people and for universal peace.

Strongly demanding the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea *"The Daily Worker"* (British) writes in its editorial that though Syngman Rhee has left his residence Kyungmoodai the South Koreans have not yet won freedom. As long as the U.S. army remains in South Korea the people will meet greater obstacles on the way of winning freedom. If the U.S. army withdraws from South Korea, Koreans will decide their own destiny for themselves and the peaceful unification will no doubt be achieved.

Pointing out that even the other imperialists have also condemned the U.S. for protecting the remaining forces of Syngman Rhee, a Cuban newspaper declares that the peaceful unification of Korea and prevention of war in the Pacific area will be possible only by the removal of the U.S. bases in South Korea and the withdrawal of U.S. troops at the earliest date.

Condemning the U.S. occupation of South Korea, World Federation of Trade Unions issued a statement on April 29 saying that the root cause of all misery and sufferings of South Korean people is the U.S. occupation. The rights to form freely organizations of workers, peasants and students should be guaranteed to the people and for this the U.S. should at once withdraw from South Korea.

The statement continues to say that as long as the U.S. troops squat in South Korea and preserve the puppet regime the people's struggle will continue.

Now Syngman Rhee has gone. If anyone else wishes to blindly follow the former's example, he will share the same fate.

Concluding the statement, the W.F.T.U. fully supports the idea of holding a joint conference of representatives of various political parties and social organizations both in North and South Korea. W.F.T.U. appealed to the peoples the world over to expose and condemn the atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialists and unfold a joint struggle to compel the U.S. troops to leave South Korea.

# KOREAN NATIONAL PEACE CONGRESS

The Korean National Peace Congress was held on May 23 in Pyongyang, on the eve of the tenth anniversary of the Korean war launched by the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique.

The Congress was attended by the members of the Korean National Peace Committee, working people, scientists, men of culture and press workers.

Han Sul Ya, member of the World Peace Council and Chairman of the Korean National Peace Committee, made report to the Congress.

Now, when the tenth anniversary of the Korean war unleashed by the U.S. aggressors is drawing near, the speaker said, the Korean people are burning with strong hatred of the U.S. imperialists who have brought unheard-of suffering and misfortune to the Korean nation.

Referring to the current situation in South Korea where the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous acts of their placemen have caused a acute crisis in political, economic and all other fields and the people are subjected to sanguinary suppression, the speaker said that the fascist terrorist rule had brought the people's patience to an end and that the people had at last risen up in the struggle for freedom and the right to existence.

The significance of the heroic resistance of the South Korean people, the speaker pointed out, goes beyond the borders of Korea. The flames of resistance that flared up in South Korea have spread to Turkey and Japan. In Taiwan, South Viet-Nam and in all other countries where the U.S. stooges are installed in power, the fascist terrorist rule is being shaken to its very foundations.

Noting that the history of the 15 years of U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea is the record of colonial plunder, ruin of the national economy, strangulation of freedom and democracy, colossal exploitation and pillage, the record of criminal acts of splitting a homogeneous nation and sanguinary war against the Korean people, Han Sul Ya exposed the crimes of the U.S. imperialists, the enemy of peace.

The national salvation struggle of the Korean people for compelling the U.S. aggressive army to withdraw from South Korea and unifying the country by peaceful means is closely bound up with the struggle of the people in all other lands for freedom, independence and peace against colonialism and, therefore, the speaker went on, the Korean people en-

joying the warm support and encouragement of the peoples of the world will certainly win victory in their struggle.

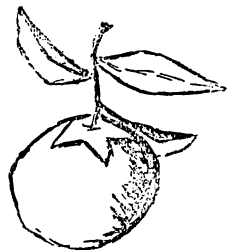
Pointing out that the U.S. imperialists were disturbing peace not only in Korea but also in all other parts of the world, Han Sul Ya condemned the criminal act of the U.S. imperialists who had wrecked the summit conference and, in collusion with the Kishi clique, were plotting another scheme. And then he expressed the Korean people's positive support and encouragement to the Japanese people fighting against the scheme of the U.S. imperialists and Kishi clique.

The rally was then addressed by Pak Sang Hong, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea; Oh Hyon Joo, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Youth League of Korea; Kim Ok Soon, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Women's Union of Korea; Ke Eung Sang, Chairman of the Committee of Agricultural Science; Pak Pal Yang, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Writers' Union; Hyun Joon Keuk, Sub-editor of *Rodong Shinmoon*; and by the Merited Artists Pak Yung Shin and Kim Yung Kil.

They condemned the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists who had strangled freedom and democracy in South Korea, committed the crime of unleashing an aggressive war against the Korean people, pursued heinous colonial policy, and had all along opposed the peaceful unification of Korea. And then they expressed their resolve to fight to the last against the U.S. imperialists, the heinous enemy of peace and mankind.

Resolutely denouncing the criminal acts of the U.S. aggressors and their brutal slaughter of the people in South Korea, the Congress called on the peoples of the world to support the Korean people in the just struggle for compelling the U.S. aggressive army to withdraw from South Korea.

The Congress demonstrated the firm will of the Korean people to fight hand in hand with the peace-loving peoples of the world against the U.S. imperialists.







## *Chronicle of Struggle in South Korea*



Demonstrations are held by the students in Seoul and Taegu in defiance of the suppression of the puppet Syngman Rhee police. They shout slogans, "Let Us Protect the Freedom of School!", "Let Us Uphold Democracy!" Many students are being arrested by the puppet police.

Frightened at the students' demonstration, the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee gang issue an "emergency alert."

### **March 5**

Five hundred students of higher middle schools and colleges in Seoul hold demonstrations shouting slogans, "Let Us Unite to Uphold Democracy!", "Give Students Freedom!" The police try to break up the ranks of marchers, but the students break through the police cordon and continue to march. Many are arrested by the police.

### **March 8**

The students of a Taejon higher middle school hold a demonstration shouting "Give Us Freedom!" The police opens fire. Undaunted, the students continue to hold demonstrations here and there. One hundred students and two teachers are arrested.

★ Another demonstration in Taejon. The demonstrators — students and citizens — demand freedom and democracy.

### **March 12**

The Syngman Rhee clique order the police "to prohibit any rally

Flames of the struggle of the South Korean people against the colonial predatory policy of the U.S. imperialists and the fascist terrorist rule of their lackeys, Syngman Rhee, have been sweeping the whole territory of South Korea. Following is the chronicle from March 1 to May 3 of the major struggles of the South Korean people.

and punish the participants in demonstration of any sort," and issue an "emergency alert."

### **March 13**

Demonstrations of youth and students in Osan in Kyunggi province and students in Seoul with a slogan "Give Us Freedom!" The police arrest 18 students.

### **March 14**

The puppet military and civil police and terrorist gang are posted along every street and in villages to ensure unfair elections. A tense atmosphere is created on the eve of the "Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections of March 15."

### **March 15**

Thousands of students and citizens in Masan demonstrate in protest against the violence and fraudulence in the "election." The Syngman Rhee police fire upon the peaceful demonstrators. Enraged

at this, the youth and students fight the police with stones. They burn police boxes, do damages to the office of the Masan Branch of the Liberal Party. 26 people are killed and 86 wounded. A reinforcement of neighbouring armed police and army are dispatched to Masan to suppress the peaceful demonstrators.

### **March 18**

In demand of immediate release of the students arrested in the demonstration in Masan, South Korean students hold demonstrations in many places. They denounce cruel torture and massacre by the police.

### **March 19**

A student demonstration breaks out in Jinju, South Kyungsang province. Armed police suppress barbarously the students.

### **March 26**

In Pusan, Seoul, Jinju youth and students hold demonstrations in protest against the bloody suppression by the puppet Syngman Rhee police, shouting the slogans, "Police, Assume the Responsibility for the Murder of Masan Students."



“Let Us Restore Democracy!” employees of Taegu municipal office, North Kyungsang Province, held a demonstration in demand of increased wages.

April 4

Marines of a puppet naval regiment in Jinhae break out of the barracks in groups and stage a demonstration.

April 6

A big demonstration is held in Seoul against the despotism of the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique. The demonstration involves tens of thousands of youth, students, citizens including workers and unemployed. They denounce the bogus, “bloody March 15 elections”, and demand the abolishment of the Syngman Rhee regime. Mounted policemen and other police oppress the peaceful demonstrations. The enraged masses clash with the police. Another column of demonstrators heads toward the Syngman Rhee residence, “Kyungpodaik.” The puppet police, in a panic, mobilize many police cars and build barricades to check the advance of the demonstrators. The demonstration continues till dawn.

April 8

The communication workers in Seoul rise against puppet authorities in demand of wages in arrears.

★ More than 60,000 Korean workers hired by the U.S. army rise up in demand of wage rise and against the labour.

April 11

Breaking out of the popular uprising in Masan. Tens of thousands of the Masan citizens of all walks of life raise higher the torch of resistance. The people march along the streets shouting “Away with the Syngman Rhee Regime,” “Arrest the Murderers!” The rioting was checked off by the discovery of the body of a student named Kim Joo Il who was shot by the police in

the demonstration on the election day. This incident served as a signal for the outburst of the popular uprising. Among the demonstrators are the teenagers including Kim Joo Ryul’s young sister. In the clash with the police the demonstrators encounter the reckless firing of the police. Many people are killed and wounded. Enraged at this, the citizens, youth and students attack Masan police station and boxes and take carbines and handgrenades from the police arsenal, and destroy the buildings of the police station, Masan jail, office of the Masan City Committee of the Liberal Party, and other Syngman Rhee-backed organizations. Kim Yoon Kil, Pak Bong Hwan and other workers are shot.

April 12

Following the popular uprising in Masan, Taegu citizens again hold a demonstration. The heroic fight of resistance of Masan citizens continues.

★ Panic-stricken by the resistance of the furious people, the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique proclaim “state of emergency” throughout South Korea and at the same time fix a strict cordon of the armed police and puppet army and give order to suspend traffic.

April 13

The heroic fight of the Masan citizens enters third day. Breaking through the strict cordon of the police the uprisers besiege completely the Masan city hall. The policemen hide themselves from the rioters.

★ The Syngman Rhee gang threaten the rioters by saying: “We will use force.” They start to arm police with carbines and tear gas bombs and mobilize policemen and puppet army in the near-by districts.

April 15

The Syngman Rhee gang send to Masan the “Joint Investigation



Commission” composed of the representatives of the procurator’s office, the police and puppet army. (This commission was worked out after the secret meeting of the “State Council” held on April 13 and 14) and they dispatch a reinforcement of the students of the police college.

★ The commanders of the puppet 5th Army and the 39th division who were dispatched to Masan order wholesale arrest. As of the noon on the 15th, 600 innocent citizens and students including 15 to 16-year-old students were arrested, imprisoned and put to cruel torture. In defiance of the cruel repression, the students and citizens continue their resistance.

April 18

4,500 students of Koryu University in Seoul hold a demonstration denouncing the bloody suppression of the Syngman Rhee clique against the popular uprising in Masan. The dauntless students fight desperate attempt of the police and continue marching shouting the slogans, “The Government Must Take Responsibility for the Masan Incident!” “Let Us Drive Out the Anti-democratic Elements!” “Punish the Murderous Policemen!” “Ensure Freedom of Speech,” etc. The by-standers join the rank, swelling it to 40,000.

★ Peasants in Wolsan stage a demonstration against the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee’s misrule. They rush into the county administration office and go on a sit-down strike, shouting “It is all the same whether we die of hunger

or die in the sit-down struggle here in the county office."

★ Student revolt breaks out in Pusan. Over 7,000 students hold a demonstration defying the barbarous suppression of the police. The police open fire.

★ In Chongju, North Choongch'ung Province, a demonstration is held. The marchers throw stones at the policemen who try to suppress them.

#### April 19

People's indignation at the barbarous armed suppression on the 18th in Seoul by the Syngman Rhee gang reaches a new high. The Seoul citizens and students rise again. Popular uprising starts in Seoul. The Syngman Rhee clique, unable to suppress the revolting masses only by the police force, announce in the morning "martial law" and at 5 p.m. the "emergency martial law" goes into effect in the five districts—Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, Taejon and Kwangjoo. One infantry division with a tank company in the van enters the heart of Seoul, begins indiscriminate shooting and massacring. The streets of Seoul run with the blood of the peaceful demonstrators. The demonstrators counteract the wanton firing by throwing stones. And they attack the police arsenal and powder-magazine and take arms. They set fire to the "Headquarters of the Liberal Party", the "Special Service Corps," "Anti-Communist Hall" and the office of *Seoul Shinmoon*

and attack the government building and "U.S. O.M.," and destroy and burn several police boxes.

When they set fire to the "Anti-Communist Hall" the demonstrators descend on the statue of General MacArthur, the butcher of the Korean people. As demonstrators head for the Syngman Rhee's residence, "Kyungmoodai," the military police fire on them from behind barricades. But the revolting masses continue to march towards "Kyungmoodai" with axes, bricks and clubs.

123 people are killed and 400 wounded in the course of demonstration. The fight continues far into the night. Traffic is completely paralyzed. There are clashes on many street corners.

★ In Pusan, more than 70,000 students and citizens rise up in the evening. The police fire at them. The enraged masses capture police cars and burn them. Shouting "Down with Corrupt Rule!" they destroy the puppet fascist ruling apparatuses, attack and destroy six police organs including the East Pusan Police Station and set fire to the Pusan Police Station.

★ In Kwangjoo, South Chulla Province, more than 20,000 citizens and students demonstrate. They attack "Provincial Government" office and the office of the "Liberal Party."

★ In Inchon, citizens and students demonstrate against Syngman Rhee gang. There is a clash between demonstrators and the police.

★ In Taegu, there is another student demonstration. In spite of the "Emergency Martial Law" the demonstration continues until late in the evening. Demonstrators cry "Seize Power!"

★ As of the afternoon of 15th, 690 people were killed and wounded in three cities alone—Seoul, Pusan and Kwangjoo.

#### April 20

The struggle of resistance continues in Seoul, Inchon, Pusan, Taegu and other places. Other demonstrations are held in Junjoo, Chungjoo, Suwon, Riri and other places.

★ The heroic citizens in Seoul occupying Miari and Anamdong and their neighbouring districts, attack and destroy police stations and boxes, and capture 40 odd police cars. In the districts of Jungreung and Wuidong thousands of rioters including those who armed themselves with weapons they took from the police go over to the city fighting against the puppet army and police.

#### April 23

The number of demonstrators swells to 25,000 in Inchon. They make a declaration in which they demand the abolishment of the puppet Syngman Rhee regime. And they tear up all the proclamations of the puppet government on prohibiting the demonstrations.

★ The students and citizens of Kunsan, North Chulla Province, hold a demonstration in Seoul. There are clashes between people and the police.

#### April 24

The demonstration in Inchon continues. With the flag of mourning in the van dedicated to the people who fell in the fight of resistance, students and citizens of Inchon hold a demonstration.

★ In Junjoo students together with citizens, fighting against the violence of policemen, attack the puppet provincial government office.

★ Demonstrations are staged in





san and Pohang. The demonstrators valiantly frustrate the attempt of the police to disperse them. The bloody fight goes on in Masan. The aged in Masan come and march along the streets with the placards, "Corrupt Rule Must Be Replaced," "Release Students!" Many citizens join the expanding rank.

★ Demonstrations of students are held in Choonchun and Chungjoo.

April 25

In Jinjoo, revolting masses attack the police station. They charge the police chief of being involved in the fair election and demand his resignation at once. The police chief admits his crime and says he will resign. And the mayor of the city and the chairman of the City Liberal Party surrender to the people, announcing their resignation from the posts. The masses continue marching with the mayor and the chairman in the van.

★ Old women in Masan join the ranks of demonstration. More than 100 old women march in demand of punishment of the policemen who shot their sons and grandsons. They say: "We can no longer sit back and look on at the time when the people are shedding blood."

★ Flames of resistance are flaring up in Seoul. A big demonstration is held following the demonstration of professors of universities and institutes. Even puppet soldiers and tanks cannot bar the march of the people. Demonstrators attack, destroy and burn the houses of Li Boong and Syngman Rhee followers and puppet organs. They set fire on the people. Enraged people continue their struggle deep into the night.

Some 60,000 demonstrate in Pusan shouting "Away with Syngman Rhee!" Tankists who are mobilized to disperse the rioters shake hands with people

who climbed on the tanks. Demonstrators destroy and set fire to the office of the provincial committee of the "Liberal Party", the office of the "Anti-Communist Youth Corps," "Provincial Government," police station and boxes and puppet public offices and houses of evil officials.

★ A big uprising in Taegu. Some 30,000 people demonstrate braving the suppression of the armed police and military police. They raid puppet ruling apparatuses and Syngman Rhee's lackeys. The head of the provincial government and mayor of the city surrender themselves to the demonstrators and tender their resignations. And with the head and the mayor in the van the people continue the demonstration.

★ Youth and students in Incheon hold a large-scale demonstration shouting "Down with the Syngman Rhee Regime!" Later the demonstration is joined by the Seoul students who came up by trucks to help and inspire the student rioters here, thus redoubling the fighting spirit of the demonstrators.

★ More than 100,000 citizens of Seoul besiege the Syngman Rhee's residence "Kyungmoodai." They capture 4 tanks of the puppet army under the command of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, which were mobilized to disperse the rioters, and attack the arsenal of the Internal Security Bureau and Tongdaimoon police station, and then besiege the Seoul Broadcasting Station. The demonstrators pull down the statue of Syngman Rhee and march round the street dragging the statue.

★ In face of the strong resistance of the South Korean people, the traitor Syngman Rhee promises to resign from presidency.

Thus an end is put to the puppet Syngman Rhee dictatorship which has lasted for 12 years under the patronage of the U.S. imperialists.

April 30

According to the data released by

the "Central Relief Office" in South Korea the number of the killed and wounded reaches 4,310. The figure will be more if those who did not or could not get treatment in hospitals are counted.

May 1

Collapse of the "Daihan Federation of Trade Unions," a tool of the Syngman Rhee gang.

★ In place of Syngman Rhee, a new puppet gang of the U.S. imperialists with Huh Chung as its ring-leader forms an "caretaker government." Huh Chung clique rounded up and imprisoned 1,070 people from the evening of April 30 to the morning of May 1.



★ Reopening of the demonstration in Pusan. Students, teachers and professors, and citizens of Pusan demonstrate in demand of the immediate dissolution of the puppet national assembly. They shout "Dawn is breaking over this land," "Down with police state!" "We reject both Liberal and Democratic Parties."

May 2

A large number of the students in Taegu rise again in demand of the immediate dissolution of the South Korean "National Assembly" fabricated by the U.S. imperialists, with the placard, "We demand the dissolution of the present National Assembly!"

May 3

Large-scale student demonstra-

April  
26

tions are again held in Pusan. The martial law command mobilizes a company of military police and 4 armoured cars to break up the demonstrators. Defying this, 20,000 people continue marching.

★ Another demonstration in Seoul. The university students hold a demonstration in front of the capitol building in demand of the general resignation of the present national assembly. They sit down in the capitol plaza and shout slogans denouncing the constitutional amendment scheme at the present national assembly and demanding its immediate dissolution.

★ In Taegu, Riri, Junju, Kimhae and Pohang students demonstrate in demand of immediate dissolution of the puppet national assembly and freedom in school and democratization of school. They reject both Liberal and Democratic Parties, and demand complete abolition of the puppet regime and punishment of the traitors.

★ Inchon dockers demonstrate against exploitation. They scattered handbills. The handbill read: "Awake, workers, rise up! Let's expose the corruption of the leaders of the Hankook transport company branch of the Daihan Federation of Trade Unions and get back our usurped wages!" "We drew the lesson that the rights of dockers can be won by our own struggle." "The time has come for wiping out all irregularities."

\* \* \*

The Surging waves of struggle of the South Korean people for a new policy, a new life and for democratic rights, freedom and rights to existence are mounting ever higher.



## Stamps of Korea

### KOREA'S STRUGGLE FOR PEACEFUL UNIFICATION

Some special stamps came out last year in commemoration of June 25, the "Day of the Struggle for the Withdrawal of the U.S. Army from South Korea." It was the very day when the American imperialist invaders and their stooges in South Korea started a surprise attack on North Korea. But they were dealt a crushing blow. The heroic Korean people smashed the enemy. However, Yankees are still stationed in South Korea, riding roughshod to enslave the Korean people. Today the entire people throughout the country, North and South, are rising up as one to compel the U.S. invaders to withdraw from South Korea.

Stamp 1, 10 jun, blue and light blue, shows the building named "Peace Pagoda" in Panmunjom where the brazen-faced U.S. imperialists could not but sign the Armistice Agreement on July 27, 1953. Its size is 36 X 26.5 mm.



Stamp 2, 70 jun, brown and purple-brown, describes the labour struggle of the heroic Korean people for the peaceful unification. The size is 26.5 X 36 mm.



Stamp 3, 20 jun, dark brown, depicts the South Korean people struggling against the U.S. scheme of emigration to Latin America. Size: 26.5 X 36 mm.



Stamp 4, 20 jun, dark blue, carries a picture of a demonstrator shouting the slogan: "U.S. Army Get Out of South Korea at Once!" Size: 26 X 26 mm.







↑ A mass rally to support the Japanese people fighting against the Japan-U.S. military alliance was held on May 14 in Pyongyang

→ Participants in the mass rally shout: "Smash the aggressive Japan-U.S. military alliance!"



← Jean Emile Vidal, special correspondent of the French Communist Party organ "Humanite" in Peking, Emilio Sarz Amade, special correspondent of the Italian Communist Party organ "Unita" in Peking, and Harry Sichrovsky, special correspondent of the Austrian Communist Party organ "Volksstimme" in Peking, arrived in Pyongyang by air on May 6 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union



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